SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1811.

(Continued from the laſt Paga.)

lic Soldiers, as well as thoſe of other Sects, are to be allowed, in all caſes, to attend the Divine Worſhip of the Almighty according to their ſeveral perſuaſions, when duty does not interfere, in the ſame manner, and under the ſame regulations, as thoſe of the Eſtabliſhed Church.

(Signed) "WM. RAYMOND,
Dep. Adj. Gen.
"N. RAMSEY,
Maj. Aſsist. Adj. Gen."

So late as Friday morning laſt, ſome of the artillery, privates and drivers, quartered in Enniſkillen, continued to do duty with turned coats, the moſt mortifying puniſhment ever inflicted on a brave man, and this merely for having attended, according to law, to the worſhip of their Church; but on the evening of that day the ſcene was ſomewhat changed—the General Order arrived; on the following morning the Officer accuſed of the oppreſſion departed for Dublin; and on Sunday the Catholic ſoldiers of the garriſon were marched to the Roman Catholic Chapel, accompanied by two Officers of that religion. Here, then, we behold the triumph of Reaſon over Ignorance, of Liberality over Intolerance, of Law over Injuſtice and Oppreſſion!—This is a legitimate theme of exultation; it engages the beſt affections of the heart, and while the Earl of Harrington and Counſellor Kernan claim the reſpect and gratitude of the Iriſh People, the ſervices of The Dublin Evening Poſt cannot be forgotten.

Since writing the above, a letter to a highly eſteemed merchant in this city has been ſent to our office, from which we extract the following paſſage:—

"NEWRY, JAN. 13.

"This day, for the firſt time, the Catholic ſoldiers of the 59th were marched to our Chapel by three Officers of this Regiment. Thanks to our enlightened and liberal Commander of the Forces, Lord Harrington, for this. Thanks to Counſellor Kernan, and to the patriotic Evening Poſt, for ſucceſsful interference on the occaſion."

([illegible]ublin Evening Poſt, Jan. 15.)

[illegible]ately arrived in the Downs, his Majeſ[illegible]ey ſloop Rinaldo, James Anderſon, Eſq. Commander, from Spithead, having had an [illegible] with four French privateers, at five o'clock on the evening of the 17th inſtant off the Owers, in which the ſuperior gallantry of Britiſh ſeamen was moſt eminently conſpicuous. The enemy's force conſiſted of one lugger of 16 guns, and ninety men at the leaſt; the other three of 14 guns and ſixty men each; amounting in all to 58 guns and 270 men. The Rinaldo's force was only 10 guns and ſeventy men; notwithſtanding this diſparity, the enemy were decoyed with the utmoſt addreſs within piſtol-ſhot of the Rinaldo, and the largeſt was ſunk and another ſtruck; but unfortunately the tide drifting the Rinaldo on board of the Owers light-veſſel while preparing to take poſſeſſion, ſhe took the advantage of the Rinaldo's being entangled with the light to go to the large privateer (which was ſinking and calling for aſſiſtance) and take out her people, when ſhe made off to the inexpreſſible mortification of our gallant tars; the other two privateers, ſeeing the ſtate of their companions, made off alſo.

DARING AND EXTRAORDINARY ROBBERY.

On Saturday night, or early yeſterday morning, St. Paul's Cathedral was robbed of the whole of thechurch ſerviceof plate, of conſiderable value. The difficulties and ingenuity required to get at the property' prove the villains to have been complete maſters of their profeſſion.

The plate carried off conſiſts of a large waiter of ſingular workmanſhip, weighing 128 ounces; the back of a large bible and prayer-book (ſilver), 200 ounces; two ſilver ſalvers, nearly 200 ounces; other waiters, and two large ſilver candleſticks, 330 ounces; two other candleſticks, 200 ounces; four flaggons, 400 ounces; two chalices, &c, 112 ounces; two ſmaller ditto, 30 ounces. Theſe articles, or moſt of them, were uſed on Friday laſt at a private ordination by the Biſhop of Lincoln; and after they were done with, they were locked up in the plate-room immediately over the veſtry, in iron cheſts, which had on them padlocks as well as other locks. There were two doors to the room, an inner and outer one; the former was entirely iron, the other plated, and of uncommon ſtrength. To theſe principal doors there are ſeveral paſſages leading, all of which have doors always locked, through which perſons muſt paſs before they reach the plate-rooms, and it is only known to few perſons to what apartment they lead. All theſe doors remained locked, and it was not until yeſterday morning, when the plate was wanted for the church ſervice, that the robbery was diſcovered. The perſon who had the plate under his care, opened the paſſage-doors with the keys belonging to them, as uſual, but the lock of the main door he could not open until he had procured the maſter key. He there found the cheſts containing the plate had been broken open with an iron crow, or ſome ſuch inſtrument, after having opened the padlock in the uſual way. Notice was immediately given to the Magiſtrates at Bow-ſtreet, and the other officers. Mr. Read, the pricipal Magiſtrate at the former office, and Mr. Strafford, the chief Clerk, inſpected the apartments, &c. in the afternoon, and the moſt vigilant means are uſing to detect the villans guilty of this ſacrilege.

BUONAPARTE's CONFESSION.

[Conclude]

Berthier * * * * *.—Do you, and thoſe who think like you, keep your plans of conciliation to yourſelves; and, for the future, be more circumſpect with regard to us when you chooſe to make compariſons. I ſhall not report to the Emperor the awkward expreſsions that have eſcaped you. They would produce your certain ruin; and you would ſucceed Touſſaint L'Overture in his retirement, and probably in his tragical end, in the cell hollowed in the rock at the Caſtle of Joux. How vehement you have been in your eulogium on the inhabitants of St. Domingo? I do not like to ſee Buonaparte perſevere in his plan of re-eſtabliſhing ſlavery; but I blame you for wiſhing, that we ſhould abandon this, the richeſt colony of all America. Commerce is the ſoul of nations. Without colonies there is no trade; and without trade there is no navy. I am not wellſkilled in this matter, but I am ſure that good ſailors can only be derived from a merchant navy. Colonies, then, are neceſsary to France. To ſubdue them lenity and good faith muſt be employed. If violent means are uſed, their deſtruction is inevitable. It is my opinion, that Buonaparte ſhould confide the government of them to prudent, able, and philanthropic perſons. He would do well to appoint General Christophe his Lieutenant at St. Domingo: and if he ſucceeds in making him accept this propoſal, he will render an eſſential ſervice to all our maritime towns. I am of your opinion with reſpect to the horrible conduct of the French at St. Domingo. I am informed that the negroes and mulattoes were often tied together and drowned there; that ſometimes they were burned alive; and that barbarity was carried ſo far as to cauſe them to be devoured by dogs brought from the Havanna. What aſtoniſhes me is, that Buonaparte has not inflicted the puniſhment of death on perſons who have returned to France, and who were known to have been guilty of ſuch atrocities. Promiſe me, Abbe, to ſay nothing more about our manner of leaving France for Italy."

"Abbé Maury.—I ſee, Prince, that the truth is not to be ſpoken at all times. My apoſtolic calling impoſes on me the duty to bring back the ſtrayed ſheep to the fold; and the innocent artifice I employed in comparing you to robbers and adventures, deſerves your indulgence. I was afraid to wound your pride, by making you fill the ignoble parts of animals. Let the ſecret remain in your boſom, I beſeech you; my error was involuntary. Your converſion and your complete happineſs which you can never enjoy in your preſent ſituation, were my objects. Take pity upon me. I feel no inclination whatever to become a martyr; and the perſpective you have given me of the horrible dungeon where Touſſaint was poiſoned, appears to me a thouſand times more dreadful than the terrible puniſhment that ſent the illuſtrious Saint Laurence to Heaven, whoſe heroic courage was ſo great, that he ſmiled in the midſt of the flames which ſurrounded him. You can make a better uſe of your dungeons, by filling them with your moſt cruel enemies the Jacobins. I have certain information that they are labouring to overſet you; that they have joined the partiſans of the Bourbons; and that they would rather have a Turk than a Corſican to govern them. I am ſorry I cannot agree in opinion with you about the Engliſh. It is true they made peace at Amiens. They were not long, however, before they broke it; becauſe they could eaſily perceive that their independence was in danger from your wily and imperious ſyſtem of policy. You wiſh to enjoy all the advantages of maritime commerce, and you deprived them of the facility of trading with France and the other Continental Powers. To preſerve the ſuperiority of your manufactures, you eſtabliſhed an internal police, which produced nearly the whole effect of the preſent blockade. I hope I may be wrong; but I fear that the Emperor will one day have great reaſon to repent that he did not re-eſtabliſh the balance of Europe. I know the human heart. Your uſurpation is engraved in indelible characters in the heart of every ſovereign and honeſt man on the Continent. The praiſes they beſtow on you are extorted. The eruptions of the revolutionary volcano will be dreaded ſo long as it ſhall be directed by that extraordinary man, whoſe renown is rather to be aſcribed to his artifice and judgment, than to the extent and boldneſs of his genius. When he is no more, curſes will be heaped upon him, as the ſcourge of the human race. He will be cited as an example to ſtrike terror in ſuch officers, as in Auſtria, Ruſsia, or Pruſſia, ſhall wiſh, after his example, to take advantage of internal commotions to get poſseſsion of the thrones of their maſters. Permit me to repeat to you, what I have told Buonaparte, and what, perhaps, you miſunderſtood; chooſe the kingdom of Italy for your ſhare, if you would wiſh to avoid being disinterred after your death, and ſuſpended by the hands of the hangman, as Cromwell was."

"Berthier.—In fact, I did not hear this ultimatum. The authority of a Confeſſor over his penitent muſt be very great indeed, when no misfortune has happened to you after having thus inſulted the Emperor. I ſhall remenber your hiſtorical quotation. They may do what they pleaſe with us after our death let them hang or quarter us, it is the leaſt of our care. Buonaparte and I profeſs that good maxim of philoſophy, 'poſſeſſion is the beſt point in law." We put the full value on the hypocritical compliments of our brothers and couſins. Before we die, if God will give us fifteen years more life, we will put it out of their power to give any obſtruction to our ſucceſſors. They will have ceaſed to reign, and they who will not have the good ſenſe to withdraw themſelves from our fraternal embraces, by taking an arm of the ſea for their ſhield may lay their account to occupy a ſuite of apartements in our Baſtiles, more diſtinguiſhed for the ſolidity with which they are conſtructed, than the taſte with which they are furniſhed. We do not do things by halves, and I am ſure you will change your opinion when you ſee how affairs end. You have ſaid that Buonaparte poſſeſſes only artifice and judgement; and yet you allow him, but againſt the grain, a bold and vaſt genius, which according to you, has leſs influence upon his conduct than upon his mind. It is eaſy to be ſeen that you have derived your information from the clubs in the Fauſibourg St. Germain, where the Emperor's talents are duly criticiſed. Some ſay that he cannot ſpeak French; others ſay that he does not know how to ſpell: there are ſome, even, who have the impudence to ſay that he is not brave, and attribute his ſucceſs to his Generals and the numerical ſuperiority of his armies over thoſe of his enemies. They even aſcribe his influence in foreign Courts to corruption; and they exclaim againſt a meaſure, the recourſe to which is juſtified by the great advantages which reſult from it to the ſafety of the ſtate. I wiſh to make you acquainted with Buonaparte's character, for the purpoſe of guarding you againſt the injuſtice of his enemies, and the ridiculous enthuſiaſm of his admirers. Buonaparte is very ſtudious. He is indebted to nature for a great deal of ſhrewdneſs, and a ſtrong memory. He is a great phyſiognomiſt. He writes correctly, and delivers himſelf without affectation. He poſſeſſes all that bravery which flows from honour, or intereſt if you chooſe to call it ſo. He has not, to be ſure, the intrepidity of Lannes, who had that art of electrifying columns of grenadiers to ſuch a degree as to make them ruſh into a gulph of fire. Nature has denied him this half-phyſical quality; but ſhe has indemnified him by the rare talent of knowing how to ſelect men capable of executing his vaſt deſigns. I allow that Buonaparte does not ſhine on the field of battle. I alſo acknowledge that I myſelf when there, am anxious to ſee the end of the affair. But we keep up a good appearance. We appear at the head of the troops, and often in the midſt of cannot-ſhot and bullets. We are intreated to retire; our object is anſwered; we withdraw to ſome diſtance, and never return to the charge unleſs it ſhould be abſolutely neceſſary. From our firſt début in Italy, we made this very ſimple calculation: "We are men, and like thoſe who are oppoſ- to us; we have nothing to loſe, and every thing to gain; conquerors or conquered, but dying after having fought gallantly, we fall covered with glory. Conquerors and ſurvivors, we muſt end in becoming the maſters of the world. Let us get money to give rewards and let us conſider ourſelves as kings of the kings whom we ſhall have ſubjugated." Buonaparte, whom the Inſtitute very properly placed in the department of mechanics, endeavoured to have at the point of attack a ſuperiority of number over the enemy. He placed at the head of the columns Generals & Colonels whoſe courage was unqueſtionable, and whoſe example would render even cowards brave. Victory ſmiled upon us. The king of Sardinia was the firſt whom we treated as if he were our ſubject. You know the hiſtory of the others, even to that of the King of Spain. The great Frederic was right when he ſaid, "that if he were King of France, a cannon-ſhot ſhould not be fired in Europe without his conſent." We did a great deal but I am however of opinion, that this Prince would have done more, if he had poſſeſſed our reſources in men and money. He would have long ſince been maſter of Vienna, St. Peterſburg, and Conſtantinople. I do not adopt the opinion of Buonoparte with reſpect to the King of Pruſſia. His manœuvres in the ſeven years' war place him on a level with Turenne and Cæſar. Don't mention it to the Emperor; in my opinion Frederic is the firſt General of the 18th century. Buonaparte diſplays uncommon talents in making the arrangements for a battle. Kleber, Moreau, and Frederic, who were much inferior to him in this reſpect, are much ſuperior to him in the field, and are equal to him in taking advantage of it; whilſt Soult, who is upon a par with Buonaparte as to preliminary diſpoſitions, and with the three other Generals in the heat of action, is inferior to them all in deriving advantage from victory. Prince Charles and Lord Wellington may be claſſed with Soult. I have already proved this to you in reſpect to Prince Charles; and you will be convinced of the truth of my aſſertion regarding the Engliſh General, when you conſider the conſequences of the battle of Vimeira, the taking of Oporto, and to victory of Talavera,. Without incurring the imputation of injuſtice and flattery, we cannot place Maſſena among theſe Captains. In conſidering them with reſpect to their political talents, Buonaparte is the moſt artful, Frederic the moſt enlightened, and Kleber the moſt juſt. The others, I believe, are little acquainted with the ſcience of Government, being complete ſoldiers, as well from taſte as from diſpoſition. I exceedingly diſapprove of the tattling, the indiſcretion, and the boaſting of Buonaparte in private. What occaſion was there for him to tell you that he cauſed General Hoche to be poiſoned! Might be not have ſaid that he compaſſed the death of one of his rivals? Did he ſuppoſe that you would keep his ſecret? Why tell you that he conſented that his brother ſhould become the huſband of Mademoiſelle Beauharnois, when he found that his name could be turned to advantage? He was the dupe of the art of Hortenſia, who wiſhing to be married, like moſt perſons of her age, made him believe that which was not. The proof is clear. Her marriage took place on the 3d Jan. 1802, and ſhe was not brought to bed of her firſt child until the 11th October, 1804. Agree with me, Mr. Abbé that great men are ſometimes very little. You are continually told of the cruelties of Buonaparte; this is a neceſſary evil. It is better to kill our enemy, than to allow him to kill us. In ſeveral houſes of the Faubourg St. Germain, there are copies of a horrible caricature, in which Buonaparte is repreſented, after the death of the Duc de' Enghien, as holding the head of that Prince, and ſprinkling with the blood his brothers Joſeph, Louis, and his brother in-Law Murat; with this lable, I create you Princes of the Blood? Do they mean to bully us? Do they not know, that of all the calumnies which the Parisians have coined for the laſt ten years, *this infamous production has moſt offended Buonaparte* ; and ſtill *they* continue their ſarcaſms againſt a murder, imperiouſly required by political motives. Let theſe fellows who are ſo infatuated with their ancient kings, tremble ; patience has its limits. The Jacobins who have the folly to prefer the Bourbons to Buonaparte ſhall be treated in the ſame way. Theſe enthuſiaſts muſt have loſt their ſenſes to believe that the Royalists will not ſooner or later take vengeance for the horrors they committed during the Revolution. How true is the remark, that men are ſo blinded by hatred as to ruſh to their certain deſtruction! I beg your pardon, Abbé, for having interupted you when you talked of "hanging, and Cromwell." The ſingularity of the circumſtance did not allow me to ſuffer you to proceed farther without telling you what I thought. I beg you to reſume the thread of your diſcourſe ; I am ready to hear you."

DOCUMENTS
In juſtification of the ſeizure and diſpoſal
OF
THE THRONE OF SPAIN,
BY
NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

TRANSLATED FROM THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE *Moniteur of 5th Feb.* 1810.

(Continued from No. 979.)

We again reſume the correſpondence of the Spaniſh royal family, which the influx of European intelligence obliged us to ſuſpend for a time.

No. XXVIII.

Letter from King Charles IV. to the Emperor.

Sir, my Brother,

Overcome with rheumatic pains, which have ſeized me in the hands and the knees, I ſhould be at the height of misfortune, if the hope of ſeeing your imperial and royal Majeſty in a few days did not relieve all my ſufferings. I cannot hold my pen ; and and aſk a thouſand pardons of your imperial and royal Majeſty, if the eagerneſs with which I take a ſecret pleaſure, to recall your generous acts of goodneſs, forces me to make uſe of the hand of a ſecretary, to write to your imperial and royal Majeſty.

The Queen alſo writes to your imperial and royal majeſty, and I pray you to have the goodneſs to receive favourably our common ſentiments of love and confidence in you. It is in your protection that I find a balm for the wounds with which my heart is pierced ; and I flatter myſelf by anticipation that the moment in which I ſhall ſee myſelf in the arms of your imperial Majeſty will be one of the moſt happy of my life, as alſo the firſt, which after what is paſt will have ſhone with pure brightneſs on my exiſtence. May my wiſhes be accompliſhed !

Upon which I pray God, Sir, my brother, to have your imperial Majeſty in his holy and good keeping.

Sir, my brother, your imperial and royal Majeſty's moſt faithful friend and ally.

(Signed) CHARLES.

Aranda, 25th April, 1808.

No. XXIX.

Letter from Queen Louiſa to the Emperor.

Sir, my Brother,

I ſhould have haſtened to write to your imperial and royal majeſty, if the unfavourable condition in which we undertook our journey, had not oppoſed my inclinations. We are this moment arrived at Aranda. The King is in a terrible ſtate ; violent rheumatic pains having ſeized him in the hands and knees ; but notwithſtanding that we burn ſo impatiently the happy moment of throwing ourſelves into the arms of your imperial and royal Majeſty, whoſe greatneſs and generoſity is above the expreſſions of our gratitude. That we are dying already to ſee ourſelves arrived at Bayonne ; but unfortunately the arrangements do not anſwer our impatient deſires, the journey of my ſon having left us without relays, or any thing of which we ſhould have urgent occaſion.

May heaven, Sir, my brother, render the moment of our interview as intereſting for your imperial and royal highneſs, as it will be for your worthy and faithful allies. We are re-encouraged ; there is nothing in the world that can be compared to the extreme and ſweet confidence, which induces us to place our fate under the all-powerfull protection and ſafeguard of your imperial and royal Majeſty, whoſe immoveable equity is as great as it is critical, the ſituation of his moſt faithful friend and ally, ſince the unfortunate epoch of the unheard-of events of Aranjuez. Would it had pleaſed God that the troops of your imperial and royal majeſty, had been already arrived! They would have protected the legitimacy of rights as your great captain deigns to protect and heaven reſerved for us theſe laſhes, and its ſtrokes have blaſted us for want of ſupport and of means to ſuſtain ourſelves. I know not the day on which we will arrive at Bayonne, becauſe if the indiſpoſition of the king permits it, we have the greateſt deſire to double our ſtages. It is what I can aſſure your imperial and royal Majeſty, that we would fly to your arms, ſuch impatience have we to pour into them the ſweet ties of alliance and friendſhip.

Upon this I pray God to have your imperial and royal majeſty in his holy and good keeping.

Sir, my brother,
Your imperial and royal Majeſty's
moſt affectionate ſiſter,
(Signed) LOUISA.

Aranda, 25th April, 1808.

THIRD PART.

Papers relative to the Events which paſſed during the Sojournment of King Charles and the Princes at Bayonne.

No. I.

(The original is in Spaniſh.)

Letter from King Charles IV. to his ſon the Prince of Aſturias.

My ſon,

The perfidious counſels of the men who ſurround you, have brought Spain to a critical ſituation, inſomuch that the Emperor alone can ſave her.

Since the peace of Baſil, I have known that the firſt intereſt of my people was inſeparable from the preſervation of a good underſtanding with France. I have omitted no ſacrifice to obtain that important end; even when France was ruled by ephemeral governments. I ſilenced my particular inclinations to liſten only to policy, and the good of my ſubjects.

When the Emperor re-eſtabliſhed order in France, my great apprehenſions were diſſipated, and I found new motives to remain faithful to my ſyſtem of alliance. When England declared war againſt France, I happily obtained permiſſion to remain neuter, and to preſerve to my people the benefits of peace. England afterwards ſeized four of my frigates, and made war on me before ſhe had declared it ; and then I ſaw myſelf compelled to oppoſe force to force, and the calamities of war fell upon my ſubjects.

Spain ſurrounded with ſea coaſt, and owing a great part of her proſperity to her tranſmarine poſſeſſions ſuffered by the war, but like any other ſtate, the interruption of commerce, and the other miſchiefs that occurred, afflicted my ſubjects, and a certain portion of them had the injuſtice to attribute them to my miniſters.

But I had at leaſt the happineſs to find myſelf tranquil by land, and free from uneaſineſs ſo far as reſpected the integrity of my provinces, being the only one of the Kings of Europe that ſuſtained himſelf amidſt the tempeſts of theſe latter times. This tranquillity I ſhould ſtill enjoy, had it not been for the councils which have turned you aſide from the right road. You ſuffered yourſelf to be ſeduced with exceſſive facility, by the hatred which your firſt wife had againſt France ; and and you have inflexibly partaken in her unjuſt reſentments againſt my miniſters, againſt your mother, and againſt myſelf.

I have felt myſelf obliged to recollect my rights as a father and a King. I cauſed you to be arreſted, and found in your papers the proof of your crime ; but at the end of my career reduced to the pain of ſeeing my ſon appear before me as a criminal. I ſuffered myſelf to be carried away by my ſenſibility, and by the ſight of the tears of your mother, and I pardoned you.

Notwithſtanding this my ſubjects were agitated by the deceitful machinations of the faction, of which you had declared yourſelf the leader. From that inſtant I loſt the tranquillity of my life, and I found myſelf reduced to the neceſſity of uniting the diſtreſſes which the misfortunes of my ſubjects cauſed me, to the oppreſſions I owed to the diſſentions of my own family.

My miniſters were calumniated to the Emperor of the French, who believing that the Spaniards were ſeparating themſelves from his alliance, and ſeeing the agitation of minds that prevailed even in the boſom of my own family, covered my dominions with troops, under various pretexts ; and as long as they kept the right bank of the Ebro, and had for their apparent object, the maintenance of the communication with Portugal, I entertained the hope that he would not abandon the ſentiments of eſteem and friendſhip which he ever profeſſed for me. But perceiving that his troops were marching to my capital, I perceived the neceſſity of cauſing my army to collect about my perſon, in order to preſent myſelf to my auguſt ally, in a manner becoming a King of Spain. I would have cleared up his doubts, and provided for my intereſts. I gave orders to my troops to retire from Portugal and from Madrid, and aſſembled them in various points of my monarchy, not with a view to abandon my ſubjects, but worthily to ſuſtain the glory of the throne. Moreover my long experience gave me reaſon to know that the Emperor of the French may have ſome deſign conformably to his intereſt, and the policy of the vaſt ſyſtem of the continent, but which may be contradictory to the intereſts of my houſe. What has been your conduct in theſe circumſtances? you have introduced diſorder into my palace, and excited the body guards to mutiny againſt my perſon. Your father has been your priſoner ; my firſt miniſter whom I had created and adopted into my family, was conducted from one dungeon to another, covered with blood. You have diſhonoured my grey hairs, and robbed me of a crown worn with glory by my fathers, and which I had preſerved without a ſtain ; you have ſeated yourſelf on my throne, and placed yourſelf at the diſpoſal of the people of Madrid, and of the foreign troops who were entering it at that moment.

And the conſpiracy of the Eſcurial obtained its end : the acts of my adminiſtration were the objects of public contempt. Aged and worn out with infirmities, I could not bear up under this new diſgrace. I had recourſe to the Emperor of the French, not as a King at the head of his troops, and in the midſt of the pomp of the throne, but as an unfortunate and abandoned King ; I have had protection and refuge in his camps, I owe him my life, that of the Queen, and that of my firſt miniſter. I have followed you in fine to Bayonne, and you have conducted the buſineſs in ſuch a manner, that every thing depends on the mediation and protection of that Prince. To think of returning to popular diſturbances is to alarm Spain, and to lead to cataſtrophes ſtill more dreadful for you, for my kingdom, and my family. My heart has opened itſelf without diſguiſe to the Emperor, he knows all the outrages I have received, and the acts of violence that have been offered to me. He has declared to me that he will never recognize you as King, and that the enemy of his father can never inſpire ſtrangers with confidence; he has beſides ſhewn me letters in your hand, which clearly ſhew your hatred of France.

In this ſituation my rights are clear, and much more my duties ; not to ſhed the blood of my ſubjects, to do nothing at the end of my career which would bring fire and deſolation upon Spain, reducing her to the moſt horrible miſery. Certain it is, that if faithful to the obligations of duty and of nature, you had rejected wicked counſels, and had been conſtantly at my ſide for my defence, if you had waited for the regular courſe of nature, which would have marked out your poſt in the lapſe of a few years, I might have been able to reconcile the policy and intereſt of Spain with that of all. Without doubt circumſtances have been critical for ſix months, but critical as they were, I would ſtill have obtained by means of the diſpoſition of my ſubjects, by the feeble means that I ſtill poſſeſſed, and the moral force I would have acquired in preſenting myſelf in a diſguiſed manner before my ally, to whom I had never given any ground for hoſtility, an arrangement which would have reconciled the intereſt of my ſubjects with that of my family. But by ſnatching from me my crown, you have thrown away your own ; ſtripping it of every thing auguſt that belonged to it, and that rendered it ſacred in the eyes of all the world.

Your conduct towards me, your intercepted letters have placed a barrier of braſs between you and the throne of Spain, and it is neither for our intereſt nor that of the country that you ſhould pretend to reign. Take care not to kindle a flame which will inevitably cauſe your complete ruin, and the deſtruction of Spain : I am King by the right of my fathers. My abdication was the reſult of force and violence, I cannot therefore receive any thing from you, much leſs can I think of any ſummoning of a popular aſſembly ; another miſchievous ſuggeſtion of the inexperienced men that accompany you.

I have reigned for the happineſs of my ſubjects, and I do not wiſh to leave them for a legacy, civil wars, mutinies, popular aſſemblies, and revolution. Every thing ought to be done for the people, and nothing by it : to forget this maxim is to make one's ſelf the accomplice of all the crimes that are the conſequence. I have ſacrificed myſelf all my life for my people, and at the age to which I am arrived, I will not do what is in oppoſition to their religion, their tranquillity, and their happineſs. I have reigned for them, I will ever employ myſelf for them, I will forget all my ſacrifices, and as in fine the religion of Spain, the integrity of her provinces, her independence and her privileges will be preſerved, I will go to my grave pardoning you the bitterneſs of my laſt years.

Given at Bayonne in the imperial palace called of the government, 2d May, 1808.

(Signed) CARLOS.

No. II.

Letter from the Prince of Aſturias to the Emperor.

Sir, my Brother :

I have the honour to addreſs to your Majeſty, a copy of the letter I propoſe to ſend to the King my auguſt father, and by which I abdicate the crown of Spain in favour of his Majeſty, in conformity with the deſire which he manifeſted to me this day, in the preſence of your imperial and royal Majeſty.

I pray your imperial and royal Majeſty to take under your powerful protection my perſon and my brother, the infant Don Carlos ; and to guarantee to all thoſe who have followed me the ſecurity of their perſons, and the preſervation of their properties.

It is in this confidence that I pray your imperial and royal Majeſty to accept the aſſurance of my high conſideration.

Your imperial and royal Majeſty's good brother.

(Signed) FERDINAND.

No. III.

Letter from the Prince of Aſturias to the Infant Don Antonio at Madrid.

(The original is in Spaniſh).

I have this day forwarded to my father a letter conceived in the following terms :

My revered father and lord. In order to give to your Majeſty a proof of my love, my obedience and my ſubmiſſion, and to accede to the deſires your Majeſty has repeatedly ſignified to me, I renounce my crown in favour of your Majeſty, wiſhing your Majeſty may enjoy it many years.

I recommend to your Majeſty the perſons who have followed me from the 19th of March. I confide in the aſſurances your Majeſty has given me upon that point.

May God preſerve to your Majeſty an extended length of happy years.

At the royal feet of your Majeſty,
Your moſt humble Son,
(Signed) FERDINAND.

Bayonne, 7th May, 1808.

In virtue of this renunciation of the crown which I have made in favour of my beloved farther, I revoke the powers I had entruſted to the junta of the government, previous to my departure from Madrid, for the diſpatch of the weighty and urgent affairs which might ariſe during my abſence. The junta will obey the orders and commands of my beloved father and ſovereign, and will cauſe them to be executed in the ſeveral kingdoms.

I muſt, before I conclude, return thanks to the individuals of the junta, to the recognized authorities, and to all the nation for the ſervices which they have rendered to me, and recommend them to reunite themſelves with all their hearts to my beloved father the King Don Carlos and to the Emperor Napoleon, whoſe power and friendſhip can more than any other thing preſerve the firſt bleſſing of Spain, that is, her independence and the integrity of her territory. I recommend in like manner, that you ſhould not ſuffer yourſelves to be ſeduced by the ſnares of our eternal enemies, to live united among yourſelves, to avoid the effuſion of blood, and the misfortunes which muſt be the reſult of preſent circumſtances, if you ſuffer yourſelves to be led away by the ſpirit of giddineſs and diſunion. An underſtanding will be kept up with the junta for the convenience of buſineſs, and communications are to be addreſſed to thoſe who correſpond with it.

(Signed) FERNANDO.

Bayonne, 6th May, 1808.

No. IV.

Treaty of Bayonne with King Charles.

Napoleon, Emperor of the French, King of Italy, and Protector of the confederation of the Rhine.

And Charles IV. King of Spain and the Indies, animated with an equal deſire to put a ſpeedy termination to the anarchy to which Spain is a prey, to ſave that brave nation from the agitation of factions, wiſhing to ſpare it all the convulſions of a foreign and civil war, and to place it without diſturbance in the only poſition in which the extraordinary circumſtances in which it is placed at preſent, it may be able to maintain its integrity, to guarantee to it its colonies, and to put it in a condition to unite all its means with thoſe of France to attain a maritime peace ; have reſolved to unite all their efforts, and to regulate in a particular convention theſe ſo dear intereſts. To this effect they have named, videlicet, His Majeſty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, Protector of the confederation of the Rhine,

M. the General of diviſion Duroc, grand marſhal of the palace.

And his Majeſty the King of Spain and the Indies, His moſt ſerene highneſs M. Manuel Godoy, Prince of the Peace, Court of Evera Monti :

Who after having exchanged their full powers have agreed as follows :

Article I.—His Majeſty King Charles having had in view all his life only the happineſs of his ſubjects, and conſtant in the principle that all the acts of a ſovereign ought to be done only to attain this end ; the preſent circumſtances not being capable of any other conſequence than a ſource of diſſentions ſo much the more lamentable, as the factions have diſtracted his own family, has reſolved to cede, as he does cede by theſe preſents, to his Majeſty the Emperor Napoleon all his rights upon the throne of Spain and the Indies as being the only perſon who at the point to which things are arrived, can re-eſtabliſh order ; underſtanding that the ſaid ceſſion ſhall take place only for the purpoſe of making his ſubjects enjoy the two following conditions.

Article II.—In the firſt place the integrity of the kingdom ſhall be maintained, the Prince whom his Majeſty the Emperor Napoleon ſhall think proper to place on the throne of Spain ſhall be independent, and the limits of Spain ſhall not ſuffer any alteration.

Secondly, the Catholic apoſtolic and Roman religion ſhall be the only one in Spain. No reformed religion ſhall tolerated, much leſs any infidel one; according to the uſage eſtabliſhed at the preſent day.

Article III.—All acts done againſt thoſe of our faithful ſubjects ſince the revolution of Aranjuez, are void and of no force, and their properties ſhall be reſtored.

Article IV.—His Majeſty King Charles having thus ſecured the proſperity, integrity, and independence, of his ſubjects, his Majeſty the Emperor engages to give refuge in his ſtates, to King Charles, to the Queen, to his family, to the Prince of the Peace, as alſo to thoſe of their ſervants who wiſh to follow them, who ſhall enjoy in France a rank equivalent to that which they poſſeſſed in Spain.

Article V.—The imperial palace of Compiegne, the parks and foreſts which depend on it, ſhall be at the diſpoſal of King Charles during his his life.

Article VI.—His Majeſty the Emperor gives and guarantees to his Majeſty King Charles a civil liſt of thirty millions of reals, which his Majeſty the Emperor Napoleon will cauſe to be directly [illegible] very month by the treaſurer of the crown.

At the death of King Charles a revenue to two [illegible] lions ſhall form the dowry of the Queen.

Article VII.—His Majeſty the Emperor Napoleon engages to grant to all the infants of Spain, an annual rent of 400,000 franks to be enjoyed for ever [illegible] and their deſcendants, [illegible] the right of reverſion of the ſaid annuity from one branch to another, in caſe of the extinction of any one of them ; and according to the civil laws. In caſe of the extinction of all the branches the ſaid annuities ſhall revert to the crown of France.

Article VIII.—His Majeſty the Emperor Napoleon ſhall make ſuch arrangements as he ſhall judge proper with the future King of Spain, for the payment of the civil liſt, and the annuities deſcribed in the preceding articles ; but his Majeſty King Charles IV. does not underſtand that he has any thing to do upon that head, except with the treaſury of France.

Article IX.—His Majeſty the Emperor Napoleon gives in exchange to his Majeſty King Charles, the caſtle of Chambord, with the parks, foreſts, and farms, depending on it, to enjoy it in full property, and to diſpoſe of it according as he ſhall think fit.

Article X.—In conſequence his Majeſty King Charles renounces in favour of the Emperor Napoleon all properties allodial and particular not belonging to the Crown of Spain, but which he poſſeſſes in perſonal rights ;

The infants of Spain ſhall continue to enjoy the revenues of the commanderies they poſſeſs in Spain.

Article XI.—The preſent convention ſhall be ratified, and the ratifications ſhall be exchanged in eight days, or as ſoon as poſſible.

(Signed) DUROC.
(Signed) THE PRINCE OF THE PEACE.

No. V.

Treaty of Bayonne with the Prince of Aſturias.

His Majeſty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, Protector of the confederation of the Rhine, and his royal highneſs the Prince of Aſturias, having differences to regulate, have named for their plenipotentiaries, to wit :

His Majeſty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, M. the general of diviſion Duroc, Grand Marſhal of the Palace ;

And his royal highneſs the Prince of Aſturias, Don Juan d'Eſcoiquitz, counſellor of ſtate to his Catholic Majeſty, knight, grand croſs of the order of Charles III.

Who after having exchanged their full powers have agreed upon the following articles.

Article I.—His moſt ſerene highneſs the Prince of Aſturias abides by the ceſſion made by King Charles of his rights to the throne of Spain and the Indies, in favour of his Majeſty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, and renounces, as far as it is neceſſary, the rights deriving to him as Prince of Aſturias to the crown of Spain and the Indies.

Article II.—His Majeſty the Emperor of the French King of Italy, grants, in France, to his royal highneſs the Prince of Aſturias, the title of royal highneſs, with all the honours and prerogatives enjoyed by princes of his blood.

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[illegible] deſcendants of his royal highneſs the Prince of [illegible] ſhall preſerve the title of prince, that of moſt [illegible] highneſs, and ſhall always have the ſame rank in Frace as the princes dignitaries of the empire.

Article III.—His Majeſty the Emperor of the French King of Italy cedes and grants by theſe preſents in full property to his moſt ſerene highneſs the Prince of Aſturias and his deſcendants the palaces, parks, farms of Navarre, and the woods depending on them to the extent of 50,000 acres, the whole diſcharged from incumbrances, and to be enjoyed in full property from the date of the ſiguature of the preſent treaty.

Article IV.—The ſaid property ſhall paſs to the children and heirs of his moſt ſerene highneſs the Prince of Aſturias; in their default to the heirs of the infant Don Carlos; in default of theſe, to the deſcendants and heirs of the infant Don Franciſco, and finally, in their failure, to the children and heirs of the infant Don Antonio, Letters patent and ſpecific of a Prince ſhall be made out for the heir to whom the ſaid property ſhall devolve.

Article V.—His Majeſty the Emperor of the French, King of italy, grants to his royal highneſs the Prince of Aſturias an annual proviſion of 400,000 franks chargeable on the treaſury of France, and payable in ſhares of one twelfth, every month, to be enjoyed by him and his deſcendants; and in the failure of the direct line of his royal highneſs the Prince of Aſturias; the ſaid annual proviſion ſhall paſs to the infant Don Carlos, his children and heirs, and in their failure to the infant Don Franciſco his children and heirs.

Article VI.—Independently of what is ſtipulated in the preceding articles, his Majeſty the Emperor of the French King of Italy, grants to his royal Highneſs the Prince of Aſturias, an annuity of 600,000 franks equally chargeable upon the treaſury of France to enjoy during his life. The half of the ſaid annuity ſhall fall in reverſion to the princeſs his conſort for life, in caſe ſhe ſhould ſurvive him.

Article VII.—His Majeſty the Emperor of the French King of Italy grants and guarantees to the infant Don Antonio, uncle of his royal highneſs the Prince of Aſturias Don Carlos and Don Franciſco brothers of the ſaid Prince;

Firſt.—The title of royal highneſs with all the honours and prerogatives enjoyed by the princes of his blood; the deſcendants of their royal highneſses ſhall preſerve the title of prince, that of moſt ſerene highneſs, and ſhall have always the ſame rank in France, as the princes dignitaries of the empire.

Secondly.—The enjoyment of the revenues of their commanderies in Spain during their lives.

Thirdly.—A yearly proviſion of 400,000 franks to be enjoyed by them and their heirs to perpetuity, his imperial Majeſty underſtanding that the infants Don Antonio, Don Carlos, and Don Franciſco happening to die without heirs, or their poſterity happening to become extinct, the ſaid yearly proviſion ſhall belong to his royal highneſs the Prince of Aſturias, or to his deſcendant or heirs, the whole on the condition that their royal highneſſes Don Carlos, Don Antonio, and Don Franciſco adhere to the preſent treaty.

Article VIII.—The preſent treaty ſhall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged in eight days, or ſooner if it can be done.

(Signed) DUROC
(Signed) JUAN DE ESCOIQUITZr
Bayonne, 10th May, 1808.

No. VIII.

Letter from the Prince of Aſturias, and the Infants to the Junta of the 12th May, 1808.

(The original is in Spaniſh).

Don Fernando, Prince of Aſturias, and the infants Don Carlos and Don Franciſco, grateful for the love and conſtant fidelity which [illegible] been manifeſted [illegible] them by all their Spaniards, ſee them with the greateſt [illegible] plunged into confuſion and threatened by [illegible] of that confuſion with greater calamities [illegible] ing that this ariſes in the greater part of them, from the ignorance, as well of the cauſes of the conduct their moſt ſerene highneſſes have hitherto obſerved, as to the plans already traced out for the happineſs of their country; they cannot therefore do leſs than give them the ſalutary information which is neceſſary to prevent them from diſturbing the execution of theſe meaſures, and at the ſame time give them the cleareſt teſtimonies of the affection they profeſs for them.

They cannot therefore abſtain from declaring to them, that the circumſtances in which the Prince by the abdication of the King his father, took the reins of the government, (many provinces of the kingdom, and all the frontier fortreſſes, being occupied by a great number of French troops, and more than 60,000 men of the ſame nation being in the capital and its vicinity, and many other particulars which cannot eaſily be comprehended,) they felt convinced, that ſurrounded with rocks as they were, they had no longer any reſource than to chooſe among various courſes that which was likely to produce feweſt evils, and with that view they determined on going to Bayonne.

On the arrival of their moſt ſerene highneſſes at Bayonne, the Prince, then king, learned unexpectedly the news that the king his father had proteſted againſt his abdication, pretending that it had not been voluntary. The Prince having received the crown only in the full perſuaſion that it had been ſo in good faith, was ſcarcely aſſured of the exiſtence of ſuch proteſt, when his filial reſpect made him reſtore the crown; and a little after the King his father renounced in his own name, and that of all his dynaſty, in favour of the Emperor of the French, in order that he having in view the good of the nation, may chuſe the perſon and dynaſty who ſhould hold it in future.

In this ſtate of things, their moſt ſerene highneſſes, conſidering the ſituation in which they were placed, the critical circumſtances of Spain, and that in theſe circumſtances, all the efforts of her inhabitants in favour of her rights would be uſeleſs or injurious, as they would only ſerve to cauſe rivers of blood to flow, and to render certain the loſs of at leaſt a great part of her provinces, and of all her tranſmarine colonies; having weighed on the other ſide, that the moſt efficacious remedy for all thoſe evils, would be that every one of their royal highneſſes ſhould adhere for himſelf, and for as much as on him depended to the ceſſion of the right to the throne already made by the King their father; reflecting alſo that the aforeſaid Emperor of the French bound himſelf on that ſuppoſition, to preſerve the abſolute independence and integrity of the Spaniſh monarchy as well as all her tranſmarine colonies, without reſerving to himſelf, or diſmembering, the ſmalleſt part of her dominions, to maintain the unity of the catholic religion, the properties, laws, and uſages, which ſecures for a length of time, and in an unſhakeable manner the power and proſperity of the Spaniſh nation; their moſt ſerene highneſſes conceived they ſhould give the greateſt demonſtration of their generoſity, of the love they profeſs, and the gratitude correſponding to the affection they owe to them by ſacrificing, in every thing that reſts with them, their private and perſonal intereſts for their benefit, and adhering by this act, as they have adhered by a particular convention, to the ceſſion of their rights to the throne; abſolving the Spaniards from their obligations upon this head; and exhorting them, as they have done, to aim at the common intereſt of the country, keeping themſelves tranquil, and expecting their happineſs from the wiſe diſpoſitions, and the power of the Emperor Napoleon; and by their prompt conformation to theſe diſpoſitions, they may reſt aſſured they will give to their Prince and to both the infants, the greateſt proof of their loyalty, as their ſerene highneſſes give to them of their paternal tenderneſs, in giving up all their rights, and forgetting their private intereſts, to make them happy, which is the only object of their deſires.

(Signed) I THE PRINCE,
CARLOS,
ANTONIO,
Bourdeaux; 12th May, 1808.

Letter from Prince Ferdinand to the Infant Don Antonio, dated Bayonne, 28th April, 1808.

(The original is in Spaniſh.)

Antonio, Dear to my Heart,

I have received yours of the 24th, and I have ſeen the copies of the two letters, that of Murat and your anſwer which is much to the purpoſe. I never doubted your prudence, nor the love you profeſs for me, which I know not how to recompence. I know not how theſe matters will end; I wiſh they may be ſettled ſoon, and by means ſatisfactory to all parties. I have informed you that the emperor has had a letter from Maria Louiſa, in which ſhe ſtates that the abdication of my father was forced; do not you appear to know any thing of it; but uſe caution and take care that theſe wicked French do not do you any miſchief,

Aſſurances, and I remain,
Your affectionate Brother,
(Signed) FERNANDO,

FOURTH PART.

Letters from Prince Ferdinand to the Emperor, after his arrival at Valençai; from King Charles and Queen Louiſa, after their arrival in France.

No. I.

Sir, my Brother:

We are arrived, my deareſt uncle, and my brother, this morning at eleven o'clock, happily at this reſidence, where M. the Prince of Benevento, as well as the Princeſs, have ſhewn the greateſt attention to be agreeable to us.

I haſten to give an account of this to your imperial and royal Majeſty; it is a homage that is well due to you: and that correſponds with the wiſhes of my heart, for the perſon of your imperial and royal Majeſty. The infants, my deareſt brothers, participate my ſentiments, and charge me to be the organ of them, to your imperial and royal Majeſty,

I pray your Majeſty to be well perſuaded to theſe ſentiments, and to believe me with the higheſt conſideration,

Your imperial and royal Maſeſty's grood brother.
(Signed) FERDINAND.
Valençai, the 18th Mry, 1808.

No. II.

Letter from Prince Ferdinand to the Emperor.

Sire,

I have received with a great deal of pleaſure, the letter of your imperial and royal Majeſty of the date of the 15th current. I return you thanks for the affectionate expreſsions with which you honour me, and on which I always counted, and I repeat them to your imperial Majeſty, for your goodneſs in favor of the requeſt of the Duke of San Carloſs and Macanaz, whom I had the honor to recommend to you.

I alſo make to your imperial Majeſty, as well in the name of my brother and my uncle, as in my own, the moſt ſincere compliments on the ſatisfaction you had in the inſtallation of your dear brother on the throne of Spain; the object of all our deſires having ever been the happineſs of the generous nation, that inhabits that kingdom, we cannot ſee at its head a monarch ſo worthy and ſo calculated by his virtues to ſecure it, without feeling thereupon the greateſt conſolation. It is this ſentiment and the deſire to be honored with his friendſhip, that has induced us to write to him the annexed letter, which I take the liberty to ſend to your imperial Majeſty, praying you that after you have read it, you will deign to preſent it to his Catholic Majeſty. So reſpectable a mediation aſſures us that it will be received with the cordiality that we wiſh. Excuſe, Sire, this liberty, which owes its origin to the confidence without bounds, with which your imperial and royal Majeſty has inſpired us; and with all reſpect permit that I renew to you moſt the ſincere and invariable ſentiments, with which I have the honor to be, Sire,

Your imperial and royal Majeſty's moſt humhle
and moſt obedient ſervant,
(gigned) FERDINAND.
Valençai, the 22d June, 1808.

No. III

Letter from Prince Ferdinand to the Emperor.

Sire,

I have received with much gratitude the letter of your imperial and royal Majeſty, of the date of the 20th current, in which you deign to aſſure me of the prompt iſſue of orders reſpecting my affairs.

My uncle and my brother as well as myſelf, have been charmed at the annunciation of the arrival of your imperial and royal Majeſty at Paris, which approximates us to your preſence; and ſince whatever may be your route, you muſt paſs near this place, we would regard it as a very great ſatisfaction that your imperial and royal Majeſty ſhould permit us to go to meet you, and to renew to you perſonally our homages in the place you may point out, provided it may not be inconvenient to you. Your imperial and royal Majeſty will excuſe this deſire, which is inſeparable from the ſincere attachment and *the reſpect with which I have the honor to be*, Sire,

Your imperial and royal Majeſty's
moſt humble and moſt affectionate ſervant,
(Signed) FERDINAND.
Valençai, 26th July, 1808.

No. IV.

Letter from Price Ferdinand to the Emperor.

Sire,

The pleaſure I have had in ſeeing in the public papers the victories with which providence has anew crowned the auguſt head of your imperial and royal Majeſty, and the grand intereſt we take, my brother, my uncle, and myſelf, in the ſatisfaction of your imperial and royal Majeſty, induce us reſpectfully to congratulate you. The love, the ſincerity, and the gratitude in which we live under the protection of your imperial and royal Majeſty.

My brother, and my uncle, charge me to offer you their reſpectful, to be with the higheſt and moſt reſpectful conſideration, Sire,

Your imperial and royal Majeſty's,
moſt humble and moſt obedient ſervant,
(Signed) FERDINAND.
Valençai, 6th Auguſt, 1809.

No. V.

Letter from Prince Ferdinand to the Emperor.

Sire,

My reſpectful gratitude for the goodneſs of your imperial and royal Majeſty, is too ſincere to permit me to defer a ſingle moment to anſwer the letter with which you honor me, under date of the 16th of this month.

I return thanks to your imperial and royal Majeſty, for the intereſt and paternal love which your auguſt perſon takes in my favor, and on which I always count.

My attachment for your imperial and royal Majeſty, and my conduct ſhall never belie the ſentiments and the blind obedience to the orders and deſire of your imperial and royal Majeſty.

Sire, I depoſit in the beſom of your imperial and royal Majeſty, the moſt ardent wiſhes for the proſperity of your reign, and the ſentiments of the moſt reſpectful and moſt abſolute devotion for your auguſt perſon, Sire,

Your imperial and royal Majeſty's
moſt humble and moſt obedient ſervant.
(Signed) FERDINAND.
Valençai, 21ſt December, 1809.

No. VI.

Letter from Queen Louiſa to the Emperor.

Sir, and my brother :

Our journey has been very fortunate, and we have made it with every poſsible convenience. The benevolence of your Maſeſty, and your friendſhip for us have accompanied us from Bayonne to Fontainbleau. The king ſuffered conſiderably on the road, and ſince his arrival here, he continues to ſuffer ſtill; but I hope that reſt will procure him ſome relief from his ills in a few days. I have reaſon only to commend the perſons who have attended us from Bayonne, according to the arrangement of your imperial and royal Majeſty, as well as thoſe who have received us in the imperial palace of Bordeaux and in the caſtle. Their cares and their zeal to be uſeful to us, their uninterrupted attentions, and in every particular, have been and are for us every day the faithful interpreters of the good ſentiments of your imperial and royal Majeſty towards us.

Upon this, I pray God to have you in his holy and worthy keeping.

Your imperial and royal Majeſty's
good and affectionate ſiſter.
(Signed) LOUILA.
At the palace of Fontainbleau,
this 16th May, 1808.

No. VII.

Letter from King Charles IV. to the Emperor.

Sir, my Brother ;

Behold us then arrived at Compiegne, without the leaſt accident happening to us in the journey. All my family are fortunately wonderfully well, and it is on me alone that ſufferings are preſſed heavily. I hope, however, that the change of climate, and the ſoothings of the peaceful life I ſhall lead here ; will be favourable to the re-eſtabliſhment of my health. I already find the palace very agreeable, and it is with pleaſure that I remark in all parts of it the traces of your foreſight in arrangement.

General Reille, aid-de-camp to your imperial and royal Majeſty, will be the bearer of this letter. I charge him with the honour of preſenting my compliments to your imperial and royal Majeſty, and I pray you to give credit to their full ſincerity. This worthy general as well as the other officers of the palace who have done the honours to us, have conducted themſelves in a manner worthy of their maſter, and it is not poſsible to commend ſufficiently their obliging promptitude with reſpect to us, to render their ſervices agreeable to us, at our ſtay at Fontainbleau. I pray your imperial and royal Majeſty to accept kindly the expreſsion of my gratitude and of my ſincere attachment for you ; and I hope your imperial Majeſty will attend to my deſire to have news from you.

Upon which I pray God, Sir and brother, to have you in his holy keepidg.

Your imperial and royal Majeſty's
moſt affectionate brother.
(Signed) CHARLES.
Compiegne, 19th July, 1808.

No. VIII.

Letter from King Charles to the Emperor.

Sir, my Brother,

I have found Compiegne ſuch as I could have deſired ; the palace is vaſt and commodious, the country rich, the landſcape ſmiling, the foreſt equally fine and extenſive, and the rides not at all diſtreſsing, and all varied and very agreeable ; but a fatal experience has made me unhappily know that a reſidence at Compiegne deranges may health every day, and that it will not be poſsible for me to paſs the winter in this climate, without expoſing myſelf to loſe the uſe of my limbs for the reſt of my life. The preſervation of my health becoming one of my firſt duties, after having conſulted upon my ſituation the moſt ſkilful phyſicians, I wiſh before the autumn to approach one of the mildeſt climates of France. The town of Nice has been pointed out to me ; I therefore aſk of your Majeſty if it be thought poſsible and proper to fix myſelf there with *my ſuite during the bad months of the year? I expect from the friendſhip of your imperial and royal Majeſty this new mark of the intereſt with which the conſideration of the health of your good friend inſpires you.*

Upon this I pray God, Sir, my brother, to have you in his holy and good keeping.

Sir, my brother.
Your imperial and royal Majeſty's
moſt affectionate brother and friend.
(Signed) CHARLES.
Compiegne, 5th July, 1808.

No. IX.

Sir, my Brothe:

Before I made any anſwer to your imperial and royal Majeſty's gracious letter of the 15th of July, I wiſhed to conſult the phyſicians of Paris, in order to inform your Majeſty of their opinion upon the actual ſtate of my health. They have not ſaid any think very conſolatory to me, and that makes me uneaſy ; but the poſitive aſſurance I receive from your imperial and royal Majeſty of the great intereſt you take in every thing that affects me, ſoothes my ills, and calms my mind, in the midſt of my ſufferings. The perſons of the faculty conſider Nice to be the place that is beſt adapted to my health. The goodneſs of that climate from October to the month of May is acknowledged, and I go to make trial of it. If my health keeps up during the *winter, my wiſh will be to avoid in the enſuing ſummer the exceſſive heat* of the ſouthern parts of France, and to approach during the fine ſeaſon, the habitual reſidence of your Majeſty, repairing thither, if your Majeſty thinks proper, and if I ſhould be in a ſtate to ſupport the fatigues of the journey to this ſame caſtle of Compiegne, which I do not quit without regret, and which I ſhould never have thought of quitting, if the ſtate of my health had not required for the winter a reſidence leſs cold and damp than this agreeable palace.

I pray God, Sir, my brother to have you in his holy and proper keeping.

Your imperial and royal Majeſty's
good brother,
(Signed) CHARLES.

No. X.

Letter from Queen Louiſa to the Emperor.

Sir, my brother :

Every day your imperial and royal Majeſty is ſo good as in your benevolence to give us freſh proofs of your friendſhip, and of the great intereſt you take in every think that concerns us. I pray you to accept the moſt lively expreſſion of my gratitude on the ſubject of the orders given for the King's journey ; for it is demonſtrated to me that his life depends on this journey. We quit Compiegne, with regret, but we count in returning to it, to approach again the ordinary reſidence of your imperial and royal Majeſty, may heaven grant it ! I ought to deſire it ardently ; that cannot however happen without a great improvement in the health of the King, the object of all my wiſhes. Upon this, I pray God, to have you, Sir, my brother, in his holy and juſt keeping,

Sir my brother,
Your imperial and royal Majeſty's
moſt affectionate Siſter,
(Signed) LOUISA.
Compiegne, 6th Auguſt, 1808.

No. XI.

Letter from Queen Louiſa to the Emperor.

Sir, my Brother :

Behold us already arrived at Marſeilles, or to ſpeak more properly, in its vic,nity ; we are in the country which pleaſes us pretty well ; and we enjoy the goodneſs of the climate, which is, in the ſituation in which the King finds himſelf, the greateſt benefit we can enjoy.

Well perſuaded from what your imperial and royal Majeſty has deigned to communicate to us, that we ſhall find here a temperature almoſt equal to that of Nice, and ſeeing, that the King, without experiencing any great relief, begins, however, to be perceptibly better, we have decided not to go farther, and we wait only till our lodging is prepared to transfer ourſelves to Marſeilles.

There and whereſoever we may be, I ſhall always regard as a happineſs the pleaſure of receiving news of your imperial and royal Majeſty and of knowing that you are in good health, and in the moſt fortunate ſituation. On my part, I ſhall find an agreeable duty, in conveying to your imperial and royal highneſs news of ours ; and in the mean time, I pray you to accept the ſincere expreſſion of all my ſentiments, with which I pray God, Sir, my brother, to have you in his holy and meet keeping,

Sir, my brother,
Your imperial and royal Majeſty's
Moſt affectionate ſiſter,
(Signed) LOUISA.
At the Caſtle of St. Joſeph, the 24 October, 1808.

No. XII.

Letter from King Charles to the Emperor.

Sir, my Brolher :

Notwithſtanding the ſtate of my health debars me almoſt of the power of holding my pen, (ſo painful is it ;) I cannot however deprive myſelf the pleaſure of congratulating your imperial and royal Majeſty upon your ſucceſs in your laſt campaign, as well as upon your return to the capital of your empire. May at leaſt the entire tranquillity of the Continent be the fruit of your labours, as I flatter myſelf it will, and I ſhall have this ſweet conſolation, amidſt the pains that oppreſs me. Upon which I pray God, Sir, my Brother, to have your imperial and royal Majeſty in his holy and fit keeping,

Sir, my brother,
Your imperial and royal Majeſt's.
Moſt affectionate brother,
(Signed) CHARLES.
Marſeilles, 7th Feb. 1809.

No. XIII.

Letter from Queen Louiſa to the Emperor.

Sir, my Brother,

I have much pleaſure in recalling myſelf to the recollection of your imperial and royal Majeſty, and I love to have occaſion to prove to you how much I take intereſt in every thing that concerns your glory and your proſperity. The laſt happy ſucceſses achieved by the armies of your imperial and royal Majeſty in Spain, the entire expulſion and defeat of the Engliſh, and the arrival of your imperial and royal Majeſty in your capital are for me ſo many agreeable motives to come to congratulate your imperial aud royal Majeſty, and to pray you to deign you to regard the ſincerity of my wiſhes and my ſentiments. The king participates them in the bottom of his heart, but the pitiable ſtate of his health ſcarcely allows him leiſure to give your Majeſty a feeble but ſincere teſtimony of it, perhaps the return of the fine ſeaſon will be more favourable to him, and we propoſe then to profit by it, in order that the King ſhould go to take the waters of Greoulx, which are but twelve leagues hence, and which all the phyſicians who have ſeen and examined him, agree in their conſultation that they will procure him the moſt happy relief.

We count always, Sir, my brother, upon the conſent of your imperial and royal Majeſty, and I flatter myſelf that you will deign to procure us all the means of it, with the too obliging generoſity with which you have deigned to load us hitherto. I pray you again not to deprive us of the pleaſure of receiving deareſt news from you, aud I dare to hope your Majeſty will not ſuffer us to languiſh in this expectation. Upon which I pray God, sir, my brother, that he may have you in his holy and meet keeping,

Sir, my brother,
Your imperial and royal Majeſt's
moſt affectionate ſiſter,
(Signed) LOUISA.
Marſeilles, 7th Feb. 1809.

END OF THE DOCUMENTS.

In the pamphlet from which the above documents are taken, the King of England's speech to his Parliament on 23d Jan. 1810 together with notes on it from the Moniteur is published at lenght. We have however selected only those paragraphs from the one and those notes from the other which relate to the Spanish Documents.

From the speech delivered in the King's name at the opening of the Sessions of Parliament. 23d January 1810.

"His Majeſty directs us to ſtate, that the Spaniſh government, in the name and by the authority of King Ferdinand the VIIth, has determined to aſſemble the general and extraordinary Cortes of the nation; his Majeſty truſts that this meaſure will give freſh animation and vigour to the councils and the arms of Spain, and ſucceſsfully direct the energies and ſpirit of the Spaniſh people for the maintenance of their legitimate monarchy, and to the ultimate deliverance of their country.

The moſt important conſiderations of policy and of good faith require that as long as this great cauſe can be maintained with a proſpect of ſucceſs, it ſhould be ſupported, according to the nature and circumſtances of the conteſt, by the ſtrenuous and continued aſsiſtance of the power and reſources of his Majeſty's dominions: and his Majeſty relies on the aid of his parliament in his anxious endeavours to fruſtrate the attempts of France againſt the independence of Spain and Portugal and againſt the happineſs and freedom of thoſe loyal and reſolute nations. (g)

Notes of the Moniteur on the above Paragraph.

(g) There is in this paragraph much bad faith. At the very moment when the King ſpeaks thus from the throne, his troops are abandoning Badajoz and the left bank of the Tagus, to throw themſelves on Liſbon leaving uncovered the Sierra Morena and all Andaluſia. If you had wiſhed not to have to regret that Sweden ſhould find it neceſſary to purchaſe peace by conſiderable ſacrifices, you ſhould have landed 40,000 men in Finland. If you had wiſhed to ſuccou Auſtria, you ſhould have landed 40,000 men at Trieſte or at Hamburgh; and if when you knew the battle of Ratiſbon had fixed the fate of Auſtria, you had wiſhed to ſuccour the Spaniards, your army of Walcheren ſhould have been on the field of battle at Talavera, But the fame of the ſucceſs and glory of France excites in your hearts a rage ſo violent, a ſhock ſo tumultuous of all the feelings of hatred and fury, that they ſend forth as it were, clouds of ſmoke which obſcure your ſight. You think no longer of what would be moſt for your advantage but only on what you can gratify your rage. You muſts have murders and conflagrations!

Thus it was that when at Tilſit peace came for the conſolation of Europe, you ſhuddered at the proſpect of the proſperity of the continent, like the devils in Milton on beholding the happineſs of the firſt man; and to diſſipate your ſombre ſpleen you procured yourſelf the horrid ſpectacle of the burning of Copenhagen.

You ſee two great nations come to an underſtanding to put an end to the calamities of war, and immediately to conſole yourſelf for the ceſſation of theſe calamaties you have recourſe to new ſcenes of deſtruction and maſſacre. Since ſuch is your inſtinct, follow it, but ſpare your irony towards the wretches whom you ruin. Now that the two Caſtiles, La Mancha, Arragon, Navarre, Biſcay, the kingdom of Leon, the province of Salamanca, Catalonia, three fourths of Valencia, &c. are in our power, you would collect the general Cortes; you talk of political aſſemblies to men who have no other impulſes than thoſe of fanaticiſm and ſuperſtition! Tell us where are theſe Cortes to meet unleſs on board your fleets? But you believe not a word of what you tell us, and London believes it ſtill leſs. Your object is to excite the Spaniards to combat the French while you are flying to your ſhips. Continental wars ſecure you the empire of the ſeas; you behold the French and Spaniard deſtroying each other. "They are our enemies," you ſay, "that are fighting amongſt themſelves. Shall we be ſo ſenſeleſs as not to inſtigate their quarrels, or not to furniſh them with arms? Do not the Spaniards pay for theſe fatal preſents in the manner moſt valuable to us? They pay for them with their own blood."

This paſſage completes the unveiling of your character, and gives every thinking man new ground to curſe you.

We remark in the ſame paragraph another proſtitution of the ſovereign power. It ſpeaks of King Ferdinand VII. as if King Charles IV. did no longer exiſt, or as if the ſon could be poſſeſſed of the rights during the father's life. What would George III. ſay, if with this paſſage in his hand, the Prince of Wales ſhould mount the throne, and if at the head of the guards of Windſor, and of the people of London, he ſhould ſhut up his aged father in the Tower. It muſt be avowed that Europe would be authorized to ſay to King George you have well deſerved it. What doctrine for a king who has a ſon forty years old! what error and what immorality! Thus becauſe the effect of a commotion of valets and of guards has been that a king, grown grey on the throne, has been precipitated from it by his ſon, you acknowledge Ferdinand VII.! You acknowledge Ferdinand, becauſe you have ſeduced thoſe around him, and becauſe you have made uſe of the Duke of L'Infantado to draw him into plots againſt his father and mother, under pretext of attacking the Prince of the Peace. The plan ſettled by your partiſans was that immediately after King Charles was dethroned, the ſtrong places ſhould have been provided with ammunition, and ſtrengthned, and troops marched towards the Pyrenees, then you would have changed your ſyſtem, and concluded peace with France. You knew ſufficiently the character of the Emperor of the French, to be convinced that he would not trifle and that France would attack Spain, and you thought that the latter would be compelled to throw herſelf into your arms, and become your ſlave! Behold the knot and the ſecret of the affairs of Spain; your intrigues have ſucceeded in arming the ſon againſt the father. King Charles perceiving his life threatened, called for the ſupport of his ally, and the aid of his army, and he is come with the Queen to ſeek in the midſt of the French army, a ſhelter from the fury of the populace.

But if even it were poſsible to think that a ſon were capable of poſſeſsing any right to the throne, during the life of his father—has not Ferdinand renounced all his rights, and has not his renunciation been free and voluntary? This ſpeech will ever remain famous as a monument of inconſiſtency, and of that corruption of political morals which foretells the diſſolution of governments and the downfall of thrones. The King of Sweden, the moſt faithful ally of England, is overthrown; inſtead of ſupporting him, or extending to him the hand of aſsiſtance, or at leaſt of averting the eye from ſo afflicting a ſpectacle, they acknowledge and they approve in this ſpeech every thing that has taken place in Sweden! They afterwards acknowledge during the father's life the right of the ſon, who has never yet reigned! One principal trait in the Engliſh character is this facility of playing with what is moſt ſacred in exiſtence. Guſtavus IV. is dethroned, and immediately he is denied and diſowned. You ſay, with Peter, I know not the man of whom you ſpeak! Charles IV. is depoſed, and you acknowledge in the populace a right to diſpoſe of the throne. In a word, you give the name of a legitimate government and the treatment correſponding to that name to a factious ſet who ſtyle themſelves Junta, and ſpeak in the name of Ferdinand VII. who diſowns and abhors the wretchs that deſign only to ruin their country for the advantage of England. While the authority and the name of Ferdinand was uſed only by vagabonds,‡ we diſdained to be explicit, but ſince this name is uttered from the height of the throne of England, it will not perhaps be improper to place before the eyes of the public all the documents connected with this great cauſe.

When the partiſans of England had excited the commotions at Aranjuez, when King Charles with a piſtol at his breaſt had been compelled to abandon his throne in favour of his ſon, the King and the Queen ſent to the general who commanded the French army, placed themſelves under his protection, * and demanded the aſsiſtance of their ally. Ferdinand entered Madrid. The emperor to be more near the theatre of theſe great events came to Bayonne. King Charles IV. aſked permiſſion to wait on him there, and his ſon came in like manner.* Both propoſed to take the Emperor for their judge and arbitrator. All the world knows that King Charles and Ferdinand came to Bayonne ſpontaneouſly, and that it would not have been in the power of the Emperor to make them come otherwiſe. Ferdinand was ſtill at Vittoria, in the midſt of his partiſans and his troops, when the Emperor wrote, to invite him, the letter annexed under No. XXV. The Emperor propoſed to King Charles to reeſtabliſh him on his throne; but the King, overwhelmed with infirmities, alarmed at the dangers he had experienced, and viewing with horror the conduct of his ſon and the exceſſes committed by an ungovernable populace, preferred paſſing his days in peaceable retirement, and ceded his rights to the Emperor Napoleon. All thoſe who were at Bayonne at the time, and who have been witneſſes of the auguſt reſentment of the old king, every time that his ſon preſented himſelf before him, will convey to poſterity the impreſſion with which they were ſtruck. The ſentence of arbitration could not admit a doubt. It was a thing on which [illegible] might decide. A ſon who takes arms againſt [illegible] it was the cauſe of all kings. A ſon ſurrounded [illegible] partizans of England, and wreſting the crow[illegible] father, becauſe he had been the ally of France! [illegible] therefore alſo the cauſe of France. The Emperor ma[illegible] it known to the Prince of Aſturias, that he was no longer to reign over Spain; that King Charles had cede[illegible] to him his rights, and that he wiſhed to exerciſe his ow[illegible] rights. Neverthele, a propoſal was made to him to return to Spain, and he was offered a ſafe conduct; but the Emperor declared he would wage war againſt him with all the force, to reſcue Spain from the influence of the Engliſh.†

Ferdinand, in whom the reproaches of his father had excited remorſe, who was terrified at what he had ſeen in Spain, and who had a conſcience formed by nature for reigning on a tranquil throne, and not for maintaining himſelf on one ſurrounded with frightful tumults, was unwilling to return to Spain, without a promiſe from France, that the French armies ſhould be withdrawn or placed under his orders. It was the duty of the Emperor to make war for the maintenance of the rights of his crown, and thoſe which had been ceded to him by Charles the IVth, and to deſtroy the projects of the partiſans of England. Ferdinand preferred to ſecure himſelf a peaceful exiſtence. He adhered to his father's ſteps, and renounced all his rights to the throne. The letters of Prince Ferdinand annexed hereto prove theſe aſſertions;‡ and it would be vain to ſeek a letter of his containing a contrary aſſertion. We know further that the Emperor made known to the ambaſſadors of ſeveral powers of Europe, that if Ferdinand wiſhed to return to Spain he was free to do ſo, and that he ſhould be eſcorted by French troops to whatever part he ſhould chooſe, but that France would then immediately make war againſt him, and would never ſuffer him to reign. But Ferdinand deſpiſes the brigands who uſe his name to deſolate Spain, and it might be proved by letters fro[illegible] Saragoſsa and Seville, which the ſeditious endeavoured to convey to Ferdinand, but which were intercepted, that he has never had any correſpondence with Spain, and has neither authorized nor approved the pretended goverments that abuſe his name in that country. King Charles has ceded to the Emperor all his rights to the throne; the Spaniſh princes have alſo ceded theirs. §—King Joſeph then is alone King of Spain. All the efforts the Engliſh have made to prevent his power from being recognized by all Spain, have proved ill directed and abortive.—All we deſire is, that as the Speech from the throne ſays, England may continue to conteſt with France, ſinglehanded, and that ſhe may engage in it ſeriouſly her men and money on the continent. But we are convinced thoſe proteſtations are merely a ſnare for the unfortunate Spaniards, and that the Engliſh have determined to abandon them. To fight, they muſt have eaſy ſucceſſes and an immediate opject.

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* In the juſtificatory documents annexed to theſe obſervations will be found the letter in which the King of Spain announced on the 18th of March 1808, to the Emperor, that he had accepted the reſignation of the Prince of Peace. On the 20th. he wrote to the Emperor, that he had abdicated the throne in favour of his ſon, and the Emyeror diſcovered by this letter (ſo different from the preceding) the King had not acted voluntarily. Theſe two letters will be found at No. 1 and 2, [illegible] 3, it will be ſeen that in fact King Charles availed himſelf of the firſt opportunity to proteſt againſt his abdication. The letters of the Kiug the Queen, and at the ſame time the Queen of Etruria, under the following numbers, prove how much the King was terrified at the violence of the ſeditious, and manifeſt the reſentment he entertained againſt his ſon.

* The Emperor received on his journey the letter of Prince Ferdinand, printed and annexed under No. XXVI. which was delivered to him at Tours by the Chamberlain Ferdinand Nunez.

† A letter from Prince Ferdinand, written during his ſtay at Bayonne, and printed among the annexed, ſhews what would have been his diſpoſition towards France, if he had aſcended the throne of Spain.

‡ The letters written by Prince Ferdinand, ſince his reſidence at Valencai, will alſo be found in the annexed Such letters require no commentary.

§ See the treaties printed in the annexed..

BOMBAY:—Printed for the
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BOMBAY COURIER.

AUSPICIO·REGIS·ET·SENATUS·ANGLIÆ

VOL. XXI.] SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1811. [NUMBER 984.

IT has been Reſolved, that all Advertiſements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authoriſed to publiſh them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and muſt be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the ſame manner as if they were particularly ſpecified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom ſuch Orders and Reſolutions have a Reference

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21ſt SEPTEMBER, 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

FORT WILLIAM.

Public Department, June 19th 1811.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT all the Promiſſory Notes of this Government ſtanding on the General Regiſter of this Preſidency from No. 10,501, to No. 11,500 of 1810-11, will be diſcharged at the General Treaſury, on Saturday the 10th of Auguſt next, on which day the Intereſt thereon will ceaſe.

Publiſhed by Order of His Excellency the Vice President in Council,
(Signed) C. M. RICKETTS,
Sec. to the Government.

A True Copy.
(Signed) C. M. RICKETTS,
Sec. to the Government

Publiſhed by Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH,
Act. Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
11th July 1811.

Government Advertiſement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the General quarterly Sale of Woollens and Metals, and other Stores, as hereafter enumerated, will take place on the 22d inſtant.

BROAD CLOTH.

Aurora White Liſt,
Aurora Stripped Liſt,
Yellow ditto,
Emerald Green ditto,
Graſs Green ditto,
Popenzea ditto,
Crimſon ditto,
Scarlet ditto.

SECOND.

Scarlet Fine,
Emerald Green ditto,
Crimſon ditto,

SUPERFINE.

Blue,
Scarlet,
Yellow,
Emerald Green,
Black.

LONG ELLS.

Scarlet,
Black,
Red,
Yellow,
Emerald Green,
Popenzea.

BROAD ELLS.

Green,
Yellow,
Popenzea,
Red,
Scarlet,
Blue,

SERAGLIO RATTENS.

Scarlet Pelt,
Black ditto,
Medleys Blue,
Medleys Black.

LADIES CLOTH.

Scarlet,
Corbeau,
Brown,
Blue,
Black.

CASIMERES.

Brown,
Green,
White,
Buff,
Scarlet.

CAMBLETS.

Blue,
Scarlet,
Baize Blue,
Bed Tecking,
Welſh Flannel,

THICKSETS.

White,
Nankeen,
Slate,
Waſhing Buff.

BLANKETS.

White,
Coloured,
Jean,
Woollen Cord,
Marſellies Dimity,
Printed Quilting,
Worſted Netting,
Cotton Netting,
Silk Netting,
Calico Shirting,
Iriſh Linen,
Printed Cotton,
Shawls Square,
" Long,
Sareſnets,
Muſlin Turbands,
French Cambric,
Lawn bordered Printed Cambrick Handkerchiefs,

HOSIERY.

Half Stockings,
Womens Superfine whole,
Mens ditto,
Night Caps,
Wilton Carpeting,
Floor Cloths.

METALS COPPER.

Oblong Sheets,
Thick Sheets Square,
Japan Copper,
Copper Plates,
Sheathing Nails.

GENERAL STORES.

Window Glaſs,
Bolt Iron,
Rod Iron,
Braſs burniſhed Nails,
Braſs Wire Nails,
Braſs Wire,
Deck Nails,
Iron Spring Rat Traps,
Iron Wire Rat Traps,
Preſervative Oil.

In the event of the purchaſers, at the time of ſale, requiring other Goods in Warehouſe to be put up, their wiſhes will be attended to, by the Committee Superintending the ſales.

The value of the Lots of Goods to be ſold, will be fixed for the convenience of the Purchaſers at a Standard, of from one thouſand to ten thouſand Rupees, the latter amount will not be exceeded on any account, unleſs it ſhould be for an article not capable of being divided.

The Goods will be ſold to the higheſt bidder, and 10 per Cent muſt be paid down by the Purchaſers as a Security for the clearance of the goods purchaſed.

The Goods to be paid for as cleared, and no diſcount will be allowed on prompt payment.

The Engliſh hundred weight to be received for three Surat Maunds.

The Public are hereby aſſured that no private or intermediate Sales of the Company's Europe Imports will be made on any conſideration whatever, until the next quarterly General Sales except of damaged goods.

The goods purchaſed at one Sale to be cleared before the period fixed for the enſuing one, in failure of which the 10 per Cent depoſit will be forfeited to, and the uncleared goods reſold on account of the Company at each enſuing ſale.

The goods purchaſed are permitted to be exported to any of the Britiſh Dependencies in India, as well as to the Ports in the Perſian Gulf (the excluſive trade to which, as hitherto retained in regard to European Staples, on their own account by the Hon'ble Company, is now intended and may from this date be conſidered as qualifiedly laid open) ſince, as it is not meant to conſign, in future, Britiſh Imports to any of the Stations Subordinate to this Preſidency for ſale, on account of Government, thoſe markets will therefore remain open to the Purchaſers at the Company's ſales at the Preſidency, but not to other Importers on private ſhips from Great Britain as far as reſpects the trade to the Gulph of Perſia.

No Woollens or Metals are however allowed to be exported from this Preſidency to China.

Theſe Conditions will be ſtrictly adhered to, or timely notice given of any alteration to which they may become liable, nor will any indulgence of an extenſion of the limited period for the clearance of the goods be conceded.

Publiſhed by Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM,
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
11th July 1811,

શરકારી·જાહીર·ખબર·થાએ

એવીજે·જંનરાલ·કોવાટરલી·શેલ·આને·તરેહ·મહીનાંનો·લીલાંઊ·બનાત·વ·ધાતુ·વ·બીજી·જીનશો·હેઠલ·લખા·પરમાંણે·શોમવારે·તા· ૨૨ મી·એચ·મહીનાંમાં·થાશે ❀

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લાટ•વેચશે:•તેની•કીમત•ખરીદારોની•કીમત•પરમાંણે•રુપીઆ•એક•હજારથીતે•દશ•હજાર•રુપીઆ•શુધી•લાટની•કીમત•થાશે•એવો•ઠરાવશે•દશ•હજાર•ખેરીજ•જીઆદા•થાશે•એવો•લાટ•નહી•કરશે•પંણ•જે•જીનશોનો•લાગા•કરીને•દશ•હજારનો•લાટ•કરવો•નહી•ઘટશે•તો•તે•જીનશોનો•લાટ•જીઆદા•કીમતનો•થાશે *

જેકોઇ•શારી•કીમત•આપવાને•ઉભો•રેહેશે•તેને•માલ•વેચાતો•આપશે•અને•તેએ•શેકડે•ટકા•દશ•માલ•વેચાતો•લીધો•હોશે•તો•વખારમાંથી•કાડવા•શાહુ•જાંમીનીમો•રાખવા ❀

જે•માલ•વખારમાંથી•બાર•કાડીતે•માલનાં•ણંતાં•આપીને•માલ•બાર•કાડવોને•જે•ણાંનાં•આપતા•જશે•તેનો•વીઆજ•વટાવ•મજરે•આપશે•નહી *

અંગારેજી•હંનડરવટ•તેનાં•શુરતીમંણ ૭ પરમાંણે•તોલી•લેવો *

શારવેને•માલંમ•થાએ•એવુંજે•શારકારી•વીલાએતી•માલની•પરચુંતન•તથા•વચમાં•વીકરી•કોવાટરલી•શેલ•આને•તરંણ•મહીનાંનુ•લીલાંઉ•થાશે•તાંહાં•શુધી•કરશે•નહી•પંણ•ખરાબ•થાએલો•વેચો•જશે ❀

જે•માલ•પરથંમ•વેચાંનમાં•ખરીદ•કીધો•હશે•તે•માલ•આવતી•વીકરીમાં•દારો•નીમીઓ•હશે•તેનાં•અધાઉ•કાડી•લેવો•તે•પરમાંણે•નહી•લઇગીઆતો•ટકા•દશ•અનાંમત•મુકેલા•હશે•તે•શારકાર•દાખલ•થશે•ને•જે•માલ•રહેલો•હશે•તે•શારકારનાં•હીશાબે•આવતી•વીકરીમાં•પાછો•વેચો•જશે ❀

જે•માલ•ખરીદ•કરશે•તેને•માલને•હીનદુશતાંનમાં•અંગારેજી•મુલુકમાં•લેઇજવા•શાહુ•હુકંમ•આપશે•ન•અરબશતાંનનો•તાલુકો•અબુશેર•તથા•બશારા•વગેરાં•તાંહાં•લેઇજવાને•હુકંમ•આપશે•એ•મકાંનોમો•વીલાએતી•માલ•લેઇજવાની•મનાઇ•આજ•દંન•શુધી•હતી•જે•શારકાર•પોતાંનાં•હીશાબે•મોકલતો•હતો•હવે•એ•તારીખથી•નહી•મોકલીને•વેપારીઓને•માલ•તે•મકાંનમાં•લઇજાએ•એ•શારકારની•મતલબ•તે•શાહુ•વીલાએતી•માલ•અઇનાં•તાલુકામાંથી•બાહેરનાં•મુલુકમાં•શારકારનાં•ઇલજમાંમો•વેચવા•નહી•જશે•તે•શાહુ•તે•મકાંમો•શારકારી•માલ•વેચતો•હશે•તેને•તાંહાં•મોકલવાને•કાંમ•લાગશે•પંણ•જે•કાંઇ•માલ•વીલાએતથી•વેપારી•બાર•કશોમો•લાવીઓ•હશે•તે•માલને•અરબશતાંનમાં•લઇજવાને•રજા•નથી *

બંનાત•વ•ધાતુ•એ•જીનશ•અહીથી•બંદર•ચીનમાં•લઇજવાનો•હુકંમ•નથી

ઉપર•લખેલા•કરાર•પરમાંણે•ચાલવુંને•જેકંઇ•કમી•જાશતી•કરવુ•હશે•તેની•ખબર•પરથંમ•આપી•જશે•તે•માલ•કાડવાને•મુદત•નીમેલી•છે•તેમાં•વદતી•મુદત•આપવાની•પરમાંનગી•થાશેનહી•તા• ૫ મી•જુલઇ•શને ૧૮૧૧ અંગારેજી

R. T. GOODWIN,
Sec. to Gvernment
In the Office of Country
Correſpondence.

श्री

छचम्रगीदेघचफ्याणीचघेणे वेछीविवंम्रषणिपठचउ उेष म्पणिवेतीवंमणीन्याचे उम्रंणे घम्रं तघ्रणीवणीष्म्र गीमवेघउउणीष्या प्रम्नणेणेमपगीलागीदे 22 म्नठे मवणिमगीघेर्यष

घम्रत

म्रचंगीछम्रेतम्रीमगी
म्रचंगीघछम्नणी म्रीमगी
घीपउ
नीउ
चागीचेंगाची
पेाढठचंगाची
म्रीचम्रीणी
म्रचंगीढेघचेम्रीमगी

णीछगी

म्रचंगी
नीउ
म्रीचम्रीणी

खीम्रचम्रेवम्पणिवेणीची

घछम्नणी
म्रचंगी
घीपउ
नीउ
छम्रेत
म्रउम्रचम्रचेचंगाचे

ढतु

म्रचंगी
म्रउम्रचम्रचेचंगाची
म्रछी
घीपउ
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मीडउछम्पजवेघछम्नणी चंगाचीणीची
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षेडीछमम्रढ

म्रचंगी
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म्न्याचघीठेचताम्र

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म्नचंगीतामे

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घछम्नणीतामे
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पेष छम्रम्रणीषतामे

ख्मीम्रछेठ

छम्रेहतामे
छीशाचेचंगाचितामे
म्रगपेतामे
घीपम्रताम्र

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णीउचम्रडतामे
म्नचछेषडीम्रीगीतामे
प्रीचगीडणिम्रर्यषगीगंतामे
पेचछस्टेडेवगीगतामे
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छीषम्रचेगीगम्पणिवेचेछम्रीम्रढडतामे
घ्रउम्रेशचेगीगतामे
छेगीछउनीगतामे
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मवउचचीपागीगीं
म्रें चम्न्याघगीम्रतामे
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पायाचेर्यस्टाम्रीचछंचघष
छगषेर्यस्टाम्रीचरघ्रीयाचे
छगषेर्यस्टाम्रीचपुचशाचे
वेढ्याडवच
म्न्याचघीठम्पणिवेगाउच्या
फुम्नषमम्रढषछपणिवे म्रीतानी गाउचे

मीवषछम्पजवेघ्रणी

ढत्रेतांघ्म्राचीमडी
ढत्रेतांघ्म्राचीपवेउ
म्याढचम्रढचम्पजवे तांघ्म्रा च्याषगड्या
छीछगंम्रढचम्पणिवे तांघ्म्राची पातषढत्री

वचंम्रषर्यस्टेाचछ

[illegible]

[illegible] ४ [illegible] १८११ [illegible]

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R, T. GOODWIN,
Sec. to Government
In the Office of Countr
Correfpondencey

[FIRST

Madras Government

LOTTERY,

FOR 1811.

Numerical Liſt of Prizes drawn to the Tickets in the Second Claſs of this Lottery, diſpoſed of by Messrs. Forbes and Co.

No. 4589 Prize of 100 Star Pagodas.

Prizes of 50 Star Pagodas.

No.	1072	1073	1074	1080	1083
1094	1100	1102	1104	1121	1136
1141	1148	1600	1614	1617	1623
1631	3503	3504	3508	3511	3524.

Bombay 12*th July* 1811.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That on MONDAY, the 15th Inſt.
AT 4 O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON,
WILL BE SOLD
At Public Auction,
IN A COURSE OF ADMINISTRATION
ON THE PREMISES,

ALL THAT DWELLING HOUSE and Appurtenances ſituate in Wittulwady in the Bombay Woods the property of the late Jagunnath Purshotumjee deceaſed, together with three Cupboard's a Teakwood Cheſt and three Square Glaſs Lamps; Alſo the deceaſed's Property.

RAGONATH MADOWJEE,
Adminiſtrator.

Bombay, 5*th July* 1811.

ખબર•હીઆંથી•આપીએચને

તારીખ ૧૫ મી•જુલાઇએ•શોમવારને•દીને•પાછલા•પોરે•કલાક ૪ નાં•જાહેર•લીલાંઉ•કરીને•વેચાશે•વકીલાત•નાંમાંનાં•હોકંમથી•શ્રી•મુબાઇનાં•અગારમો•વીઠલવારી•મધે•મરનાર•જગંનાથ પરશોતંમજીની•મીલકત•તથા•રેવાનુંગાર•તથા•કબટ•નંગ ૩ તથા•શાગવાંની•પેટી ૧ તથા•બીલોરનાં•ફાંનશ•ચોખુંણેનાં•નંગ ૩ —તારીખ ૫ મી•જુલાઇ•શંને ૧૮૧૧ *

રગોનાથ•માધોજી•વકીલછે

ADVERTISEMENT.

FOR SALE AT THE

TAVERN,

London Particular Madeira of the beſt quality in ſtrong Iron bound Pipes at Rupees - - - - - - 700 per Pipe.

London Market ditto do. 625.

India Market ditto do. 525.

Claret newly imported from Maxwell and Key at Rs. 36 per Dozen.

Pale Ale in Hogſheads (and Butts) from Hodgſon and others at Rs. 90 per Hogſhead.

Europe bottled Porter, Brown Stout Pale Ale and mild Welſh Ale from Harper and others.

Old Hock and Vin de Grave.

Cherry and Raſpberry Ratifia and Rum Shrub from Hoffman,—Jams, Jellies and Preſerves, of all kinds from Hoffman and others.

Hams, Cheeſe, and Europe Bacon, prime Beef, Pork, Tongues and Salted Salmon.

Oilman's Stores of every deſcription.

☞ A ſmall quantity of real Bourdeaux Red and White Noyau lately imported from the Mauritius, at 60 Rupees per dozen.

Bombay 10*th July* 1011.

MESSRS. DE SOUZA and Co. having received a few Copies of the Calcutta Magazine, beg to inform the public that they have this day opened a Book for receiving Subſcriptions on account of the proprietor at 4 Rupees the Magazine and at 6 Rupees Private Sale, and the ſame will be delivered to Subſcribers as come to hand.

Bombay the 13*th July* 1811.

ADVERTISEMENT.

On WEDNESDAY next the 17th inſt.
WILL BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
AE
Messrs. J. Mitchell & Co's.
AUCTION ROOMS,
ON THE ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,

SOME Caſes of Mens and Childrens Hats, imported on the Cumbrian from London, alſo ſome Haberdaſhery &c. &c.

Bombay 13*th July* 1811.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MR. DUNCAN CAMERON Adminiſtrator of the late Mr. THOMAS BLINKEN OPP, who is acting ſolely for the benefit of the Widow and Creditors of the deceaſed, begs leave to inform all thoſe indebted to the eſtate, that ſuch claims as remain outſtanding on the firſt day of Auguſt next, will be put into the hands of Mr. HUNGERFORD his Attorney at Law, for recovery.

Bombay, 10*th July* 1811

ADVERTISEMENT.

FOR PRIVATE SALE
AT
Meſſrs. J. Mitchell & Co's.

SOME handſome Carriages, Phaetons, Curricles, and Buggies lately imported from London.

Bombay, *July* 13*th* 1811

NOTICE.

I feel it my duty to mention in this public manner, to the Commanders of Ships particularly, that the *Biscuit* and *Rusk* wich Meſſrs. CAMERON & WALLACE ſupplied me with, for my voyage to England in the Milford, turnd out well, far beyond my utmoſt expectations.

And I can ſafely add, that on opening ſome boxes of it after being a month in England, I found it at leaſt equal to what could be procured there, in fact, preferred by many who tried it.

A true Copy,
Signed CHARLES LEARMOUTH,
July 10th 1811.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1811.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Bombay Castle, 5th July 1811.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleaſed to direct, for the purpoſe of regulating promotion in the Medical Department, and for inſuring, at all times, the effective ſervices in India of twenty two full Surgeons, excluſive of thoſe that may, on a medium calculation be probably, for the moſt part, abſent on furlough in England, that the eſtabliſhment of full Surgeons be fixed at twenty ſeven; and, that, on the occurrence of any caſualty reducing that number, promotion be made to complete the Eſtabliſhment.

Bombay Caſtle, 5th July 1811.

Mr. Richard Kennedy having produced a counterpart of his covenant with the Hon'ble Company as an Aſſiſtant Surgeon to this preſidency, the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleaſed to direct that he be admitted on this eſtabliſhment accordingly.

Bombay Caſtle, 8th July 1811.

Surgeon George Keir having intimated his intention of proceeding to Europe by the Carmarthen now under deſpatch, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleaſed to appoint Surgeon J. Inverarity, at preſent Aſſiſtant in that department to be Agent for Gun Powder, on the departure of Doctor Keir and to direct him to receive charge accordingly from that Gentlemen, whenever he may be prepared to deliver over the public property and Records of the Department.

The appointment of Lieutenant W P. Kempe to be Fort Adjutant at Broach and Commiſſary of Bazars at that ſtation, as announced in the General Orders by Government of the 26th ultimo, is withdrawn and that Officer is now ordered to join his corps.

Lieutenant Campbell is to continue at Broach, in charge of thoſe ſituations in purſuance of his original appointment.

Lieutenant James the Deputy Paymaſter in the Deckan, is accordingly to officiate, as Commiſſary of Bazars at Seroor and Poonah till further orders.

Bombay Caſtle, 9th July 1811.

The Hon'ble the Goveanor in pleaſed to eſtabliſh the following table for regulating the deſcription of office tents, to be received by the various officers of the Staff, when iſſued from theûblicd ſtores by authority.

Military Auditor General, Adjutant General, Quarter Maſter General, Surveyor General, Judge Advocate General,	A Field Officer's Tent
Deputy Adjutant General, Deputy Quar. Mas. Gen. Dept. Mil. Audt. Gen.	If Field Officers, a Field Officer's Tent, if not Field Officers, a Captain's Tent.

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Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

Aſſiſtant Adjutant General, Aſſiſt. Quar. Maſt. General, Aſſiſt. to the Mil. Aud. Gen. Aſſiſt. to the Surveyor Gen. Mil. Sec. to the Governor. Aide De Camp to the Govr. Sec. to the Com. in Chief, Aid De Camp to the Com. in Chief. Majors of Brigade, Commiſſaries of Stores, Commiſſaries of Grain & Cattle, Superintending Surgeons, Surgeons of Regts. or Brigades. Paymaſter of Diviſions.	A Capt's. Tent.
Deputy Comiſſary of Stores, Deputy Paymaſter of Diviſions, Quarter Maſter of Brigades, Aſſiſtant Surgeons, Conductors of Stores,	A Subalterns Tent.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM,
Sec. to Government.

◆

We are happy to learn the ſafe arrival at Penang of the diviſion of Tranſports which left Madras on the 30th April. The dreadful gale which comitted ſo much havoc at Madras was, in compariſon, but ſlightly felt by theſe ſhips. On the 1ſt of May the fleet being about 50 miles from the ſhore, it began to blow hard from the N. E; ſhifting gradually to the N. W. and afterwards to the S. W. The gale was at its height about Midnight of the ſame day. Some of the veſſels parted company, but kept gradually joining till all were again collected off Acheen. One Arab veſſel the Dherria Biggey loſt 43 horſes and was near foundering. Our readers will find further particulars reſpecting theſe ſhips under the head of Calcutta Intelligence.

As one of the Extra ſhips was at Portſmouth and the other in the Downs, when the Bombay and China fleet left England, we may indulge the hope of ſoon ſeeing them enter this Harbour—eſpecially as, the monſoon being *well set in*, they will have no occaſion to act upon that ſyſtem of nautical œconomy recommended, to Navigators, in laſt Wedneſday's Gazette, of *not borrowing too near upon the Coast* but *giving the shore a wide birth* at the change of the monſoon; a ſea-keeping ſyſtem, however, which, we congratulate the ſettlement, the Cumbrian firſt and the Huſſar and her convoy afterwards, with Seamen like daring, ventured to break through and relieve our anxious impatience for letters and news from old England.

Indeed if the queſtion were ever debated, whether *to give the short a wide birth*, or boldly puſh for the deſtined Port, we doubt not the Commanders, of our annual ſhips exclaimed, in the language of the immortal Bard,—

"On ſuch a *full sea* are we now afloat;
"And we muſt take the Current when it ſerves
"Or loſe our *venture.*"

Arrival.]—Aſſiſtant Surgeon George Ogilvie, 2d B. 6th R.

Departures.]—Capt. J. Cunningham, 1ſt B. 5th R.

Lieutenat H. Pottinger, ditto.

Calcutta Intelligence.

June 19.

INTELLIGENCE from the EASTWARD

Yeſterday afternoon accounts were received at the Bankſhall, of the arrival in the river of the Cape Packet, Captain Kidd, from Amboyna, Malacca, and Prince of Wales Iſland.

Captain Kid left Prince of Wales Iſland on the 27th May. He left there, the ſecond diviſion of tranſports from Madras, and alſo His Majeſty's ſhip Phæton.

The Modeſte frigate, having on board the Right Honorable the Governor General and his ſuite, arrived at Prince of Wales Iſland on the 8th of May. His Lordſhip landed on the following morning. The particulars of his Lordſhip's landing, appear in the Extracts given in the Supplement, from the Prince of Wales Iſland Gazette.

The Right Hon. the Governor General embarked from Prince of Wales Iſland for Malaca, on the 21ſt May.

His Excellency Sir Samuel Achmuty, arrived and landed at Prince of Wales Iſland, on the 14th May.

The Hon'ble A. Seton, Eſq. was ſworn in as Governor of Prince of Wales Iſland, on the 9th of May.

The fleet of tranſports, which left Madras on the 30th April, arrived ſafely at Penang on the 23d May.

On the 28th day of May, Captain Kidd ſaw the fleet of Madras tranſports ſtanding out of Penang, bound for Malacca.

The troops of the Expedition which had arrived at Malacca, were encamped *ad interim*, on ſhore at Tinjon Clin; and the Tranſports lay at anchor abreaſt of the Camp.

His Majeſty's ſhip Cornelia, remained in Malacca Roads.

On the 30th May, the Cape Packet ſpoke His Majeſty's ſhip Heſper, at Pulo Pera. The Heſper ſailed from Madras on the 10th May.

The Cape Packet alſo ſpoke on her paſſage to this Port, the ſhip Margaret and Frances, belonging to Calcutta.

Paſſengers by the Cape Packet:—Mr. W. Prole, Maſter's Mate, Royal Navy; Mr. Goodall, Clerk to the Hon. Company, Malacca; Mr. Lackerſteen, Super Cargo.

The Cape Packet left Amboyna, on the 11th of March, touched at Malacca, and ſailed thence on the 8th of May.

Prince of Wales Island Gazette,

May 9.

Late yeſterday evening, H. M. Ship Modeſte, the Honorable Captain Elliot, anchored in this harbour, having on board the Right Honorable Gilbert, Lord Minto, Governor General and Archibald Seton, Eſq. eppointed Governor of this Preſidnacy.

At ſun riſe this morning, the uſual Salutes were exchanged between H. M. Ship and the Garriſon: at about ſix o'clock His Lordſhip quitted the Modeſte accompanied by Mr. Seton, under a ſalute of 19 guns; the yards being manned on the occaſion, which had a moſt beautiful and ſtriking effect.

On landing at the Government Houſe a ſimilar Salute was fired from the Fort, the whole of the Troops having been drawn out for the reception of His Lordſhip and Mr. Seton.

The uſual Salutes were fired upon the Right Honorable Lord Minto taking his Seat as Governor General, and on Mr. Seton aſſuming the office of Governor of this Preſidency.

PROCLAMATION.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council having, under the Authority conveyed to the Supreme Government by the Honorable the Court of Directors, in their Letter dated 21ſt April, 1809, nominated and appointed Archibald Seton, Eſq. of the Civil Eſtabliſhment of Bengal, to be Governor of Prince of Wales Iſland, and its Dependencies.

Public Notice is hereby given, that the ſaid Archibald Seton, Eſq. has in purſuance of the Appointment, this day arrived at Prince of Wales Iſland, and that he has taken the uſual Oaths as Governor and Commander in Chief of the Fort, and the charge of the Government accordingly.

By order of the Hon. the Governor in Council,
W. A. Clubley
Acting Sec. to Govt.

Fort Cornwallis, May 9, 1811.

May. 11.

Yeſterday morning, at ſun riſe, the Honorable the Governor's Commiſſion was read, in front of the troops drawn upon the occaſion, on the Eſplanade, under a Salute of ſeventeen guns, and three volies of muſquetry.

After which a Public Breakfaſt was given at the Garden Houſe of Mr. Phillips, at which were preſent all the Civil and Military Servants of the Company, as alſo moſt of the principal inhabitants of the Settlement, who had the honor of an Introduction to the Right Hon'ble the Governor General, and to the Hon'ble A. Seton the Governor of this Preſidency.

We are given to underſtand, that it is His Lordſhip's intention, in the courſe of this day, to honor Captain Hay, by a viſit on board the 1100 ton ſhip now building under his inſpection. As ſhe is nearly complete, his Lordſhip will have an opportunity of examining this noble Merchantman, and we doubt not, that he will be highly gratified by the grand diſplay that will be thus afforded of the reſources of our little Iſland in Naval Architecture.

On Sunday laſt, the H. C. cruizer Malabar, with Commodore Hayes on board, quitted the harbour for Malacca, ſalutes were exchanged on his getting under weigh.

The Princeſs of Wales belonging to this port, came in on Thurſday from Amboyna whence ſhe ſailed the 18th March.

Letters received by this conveyance, give moſt deplorable accounts of the markets to the eaſtward, and ſtill more ſo reſpecting proviſions:—One letter ſays, "we are actually in a ſtate of ſtarvation, a duck cannot be purchaſed under one Spaniſh dollar, the ſame is given for two ſtarved fowls; fiſh ſcarce and dear; and the duty which has been put on grain of every deſcription, will in a great meaſure prevent its importation: as to trade, in fact there is none, and I much fear thoſe who ſent on Inveſtments from Penang, will greatly ſuffer; the Mentor is gone to Madras; the Nadir Shah, which brought on Mr. Martin, the Reſident, takes the Dutch priſoners from Ternate and Banda, to Java; and the Harriet, is kept at the Moluccas for the purpoſe of collecting Stock;—H. M. Ship Phænix has ſailed for India; and the Piedmontaiſe and Procris, are daily expected from Banda, on their way to Madras, loaded with ſpices."

The Governor Bruce, formerly belonging to Meſſrs. Ogilvie and Hutton, we hear, has been purchaſed into the ſervice of the Hon. Company, for 10,000 Spaniſh Dollars; ſhe had arrived at Malacca, and was expected to leave that port for Calcutta, in a few days.

May 12.

PROCLAMATION,

By the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

The Right Hon. Gilbert Lord Minto, Governor General, being about to embark this day, on H. M. ſhip Modeſte, the ſame is hereby proclaimed, in conformity to the Act of the 33d Year of His Majeſty's Reign, Cap. 52, and that the Powers, and Authority of the Governor in Council of the Preſidency of Prince of Wales Iſland, will conſequently ceaſe to be ſuſpended, from this date.

The Hon. Archibald Seton, Governor of the Preſidency is about to accompany His Lordſhip, and will alſo embark, on H. M. ſhip Modeſte, this day.—It is in conſequence, hereby prcolaimed, that the Charge of the Government, of this Preſidency, and its Dependencies, will devolve, on William Edward Phillips, Eſq. during the abſence of the Hon. Archibald Seton.

All Perſons reſiding in Prince of Wales Iſland, are accordingly required, and directed, to take due notice of this Proclamation.

By Order of the Right Hon. the Governor General in Council.

W. A. Clubley,
Act. Sec. to Govt.

Fort Cornwallis, 11th May 1811.

May 14.

Yeſterday evening His Majeſty's ſhip Akbar Captain Drury, anchored in the harbour, having on board his Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Samuel Achmuty, Commander-in-Chief at Fort St. George, and now proceeding in command of the eaſtern armament, to rendezvous at Malacca. Mutual ſalutes paſſed between this Fort and ſhip.

At ſun riſe this morning His Excellency landed under a ſalute of ſeventeen guns from Fort Cornwallis. The Hon. the Acting Governor Mr. Phillips, accompanied by Mr. Erſkine, received the Lieutenant General on the Beach, where the whole of the Troops of the Preſidency were drawn up to pay the litary honors due to the occaſion.

His Excellency and ſuite, accompanied the Honorable the Acting Governor in his Country Houſe; where, we underſtand, they will remain during their ſtay on this Iſland.

His Majeſty's ſhip Phænix Captain Bowen, alſo arrived and anchored nearly about the ſame time, as did the Hon. Company's Cruizer Mornington Captain Deane; the former is from the Moluccas both her and the Akbar, ſpoke H. M. ſhip Modeſte at the back of the Iſland.

H. M. ſhip Modeſte having on board the Right Honorable the Governor General, and the Honourable Archibald Seton, left this port for Maluccas on Sunday evening, under appropriate ſalutes.

The Rajah of Quedah with a large retinue, landed at the Government Houſe, at noon, this day, to pay a viſit of ceremony to the Honorable the Acting Governor. His Highneſs was ſaluted with 21 guns on paſſing the Fort, as well as on landing and re-embarking on his State Prow.

May 18.

The Honorable Company's cruizer Phœnix, Captain Maitland, arrived on Thurſday afternoon from Madras, whence ſhe ſailed with the fleet for the eaſtward, on the 18th ult.

Early yeſterday morning, the ſignal was made for a fleet of ſhips in the weſtern quarter, and in the courſe of the day the following arrivals occured.

His Majeſty's ſhips Caroline, Captain Cole, and Hecate, Honorable Captain Peachy, with the Cornwall, Myſore, Aſia, Felix, Hamoody, Charles Bailey, Troubridge, Welleſley, Mary Ana, Duncan, Sultana, Solimany, Bombay Anna, under their convoy; being the firſt diviſion of tranſports employed on the armament bound to the eaſtward.

His Majeſty's ſhip Illuſtrious, Captain Feſting, bearing the broad Pendant of Commodore Broughton, hove in ſight about noon, and was immediately ſaluted by His Majeſty's ſhip Phœnix, with thirteen guns.

The Illuſtrious, anchored a little before two o'clock, when mutual ſalutes paſſed between the Fort and her.

The Commodore landed about ſix o'clock, under a ſalute due to his rank.

The brig Suffolk, arrived on Wedneſday from Calcutta; ſhe does not bring any thing new from thence.

The Illuſtrious, Tate, with Dr. Crawfurd and Mr. Deane, paſſengers, ſailed for Malacca, on Monday: the H. C. Cruizer Mornington, Captain Dean, with James Conſens, Eſq. on board, on Wedneſday; alſo the brig Tweed, Smith.

The Portugueſe ſhip Diana, ſailed for Macao on Tueſday.

Letters from Malacca of the 7th inſtant, ſtate the arrival there of the ſecond diviſion from Calcutta.

Madras Intelligence.

June 27.

REVENUE APPOINTMENT.

Mr. Henry Lacon, Aſſiſtant to the Collector in Zilla Ganjam,

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS,

Mr. Henry Vibart, Regiſter to the Court of Udalut in Zilla Rajahmundree

Mr. F. H. Bruce, Aſſiſtant to the Regiſter to the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for the Northern Diviſion.

G. O. BY GOVERNMENT.

Fort St. George, June 19, 1811.

The Honorable the Preſident in Council is pleaſed to appoint Mr. John M'Dowall the Civil Auditor, to act as Military Paymaſter at the Preſidency, until further orders.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
(Signed) J. H. PEILE,
Sec. to Govt

BENGAL,

Marriages.) On Saturday, the 15th inſtant, at the Old Church, by the Rev. Dr. Ward, Captain Z. Clarke of the country ſervice, to Miſs Eliza Cockell.

On Thurſday, the 6th inſtant, by the Rev. Dr. Ward, Mr. William Keating, to Mrs. Hanna Hooper.

On the 14th inſtant, John Macaliſter, Eſq. H. C. Civil Service, Penang, to Miſs Mary Macharg.

At Malacca, on the 2d ultimo, William Flint, Eſq. Poſt-Captain in His Majeſty's Navy, to Mrs. Mary Anne Thompſon, Siſter of Thomas Raffles, Eſq. of Penang.

Engliſh Extracts.

CATHOLIC SOLDIERS

The conduct of certain officers who, in violation of the law, prevented the attendance of Catholic ſoldiers, under their command, at the Divine worſhip of their Church, and who puniſhed thoſe who did attend to the duties of their religion, late drew from us ſome obſervations on the enormity as well as the impolicy of the offence.—On Friday laſt the following General Order was entered on the orderly books of the regiments doing duty in this garriſon, and was, as will be ſeen in the ſequel, forwarded to every regiment in Ireland.

GENERAL ORDER.

"*Adjutant General's Office, Dublin, Jan.* 1811."

"Reports having been circulated, that Catholic Solders have been prevented from attending Divine Worſhip according to the tenets of their religion, and obliged, in certain inſtances, to be preſent at that of the Eſtabliſhed Church, the Commanding Officers of the ſeveral Regiments are to be attentive to the prevention of ſuch practices, if they have in any inſtance exiſted in the Troops under their command, as they are in violation of the Orders contained in the Circular Letter of the 14th of May, 1806, and ſince repeated to the army; and the Catho-

(*Continued in the Suppliment.*)

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WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, and ARTICLES of INTELLIGENCE, will be THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

☞ **Subſcribers about to change their Stations, are requeſted to give Notice thereof to the Proprietors, who will pay due attention to their Order.**